

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE WAR, THE MONEY-MARKET, AND THE MINISTRY.

The premature, if not absolutely false, announcement which was made on Monday morning, by a journal whose influence is unfortunately as great over the Money-market as its pro-Russian tendencies are notorious—to the effect that the armies of the Czar had received orders to retire behind the Pruth, caused a rise of two per cent in the British Funds. The Exchanges of Paris, Vienna, and Amsterdam appear to have been acted upon in a similar manner. We will not take it upon ourselves to allege the existence of a conspiracy to produce a general advance in the price of Public Securities throughout Europe; but, when it is remembered that the promulgation of the unfounded announcement was simultaneous with the publication of the terms of a Russian loan, amounting

to £7,000,000 sterling, and that the obvious effect of a rise in the Funds at London and Paris was to facilitate this financial operation, it is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that the falsehood was deliberate, and planned in the interest of the Czar. The *Fremden Blatt*, an obscure Viennese journal, that will no doubt be as much surprised as the people of Vienna at the notice thus taken of it, was the sole authority for the "good news," which the most important newspaper in England re-issued with such complacency. But measures like these, though they may produce the momentary result anticipated from them, are certain to be exposed; so certain, indeed, that it seems unaccountable how any respectable journal should lend itself to their accomplishment—unless upon the supposition that inadvertency or credulity, and not design, was the cause of the error. However this may be in the present instance, the Czar will take nothing

by the tactics of his financial allies. Great capitalists, anxious to turn their money to advantage, will not consider the morality of the war in which his wicked ambition has plunged the world. If his ultimate triumph were probable they would, doubtless, be willing to lend him money to carry it on, were his objects a hundredfold more atrocious than they are. But his retreat behind the Pruth, supposing the rumour to be realised hereafter, will not be allowed to end the war. So great an offender cannot escape the consequences of his crime by merely pleading guilty. Whatever may be the fears and liabilities of the German Powers, Great Britain and France have none. They neither fear the might of the Czar nor have entered into any compact with him or others to abstain in the moment of victory from punishing him for the past, or restraining him for the future. He may calculate that his retreat behind the Pruth would detach



VARNA BAY AND LANDING-PLACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ARRIVAL OF OMER PACHA AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, VARNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Austria, and consequently all Germany from the alliance against him, and may build his trust upon the delays of renewed negotiations, upon the chapter of accidents, and upon the fortunes of another campaign; but happily the Western Powers are much too strong, too clear-sighted, and too resolute, to allow the defection of Germany, present or proximate, to influence their operations. Come what will, their course is clear before them. The Czar himself has taught them the value of "material guarantees;" and such guarantees they will exact, however humiliating to his pride, or ruinous to his position.

While the Money-market was thus agitated in the morning, the Senate of Great Britain was stirred in the evening in a nobler fashion. Lord Lyndhurst drew the attention of Parliament to the Bamberg Memorandum, and to the supposed understanding between Austria and Prussia on the one side, and Great Britain and France on the other, that the war should, under no circumstances, lead to any territorial changes in the position of Russia or Turkey. The noble speech of his Lordship upon this point, and upon the general conduct of the war, will not die with the occasion which called it forth. Clear, forcible, honest, and patriotic, it rose to the dignity of true eloquence; and it will excite, not only in this, but in every foreign country where it may penetrate, a responsive echo of indignation against the Russian Autocrat, or of agreement as to the measures to be taken against him in the future. Whether exposing the false ambition which produced the war, or in denouncing the folly of allowing so great an offender to escape punishment, his Lordship was equally felicitous. The debate that ensued is already of historical importance.

Lord Lyndhurst, with the skill of a practised lawyer, and the wisdom of a veteran statesman, showed the impolicy and injustice of adhesion to any agreement for respecting the existing limits of the Russian empire. Agreements made before a war, have reference to a state of things which a war annuls, just as the regard for the life and liberty of an individual, which may be justly entertained while he has committed no offence greater than a simple breach of contract, may, and ought, to be set aside, after he has added highway robbery and assassination to the catalogue of his misdeeds. Lord Lyndhurst proved to demonstration, that Europe has, and ought to have, certain well-defined objects to attain in the present war—and that no treaty with so "shuffling," "pettifogging," and "mendacious" a potentate as the Czar, or with his equally shuffling and mendacious diplomats, was of higher value than waste paper. These objects are the freedom of the Danube and the Black Sea, and a guarantee against any renewed aggression upon Turkey. Whether to these should not be added the independence of Circassia, and the restoration of the Crimea and of Finland to their former owners, is a question that, if Europe were polled tomorrow, would, in all likelihood, be decided in the affirmative by a large majority. To allow the Czar to wipe off all scores by the mere withdrawal of his felonious armies into his own territories, would be, indeed, an act of most unparalleled and fatuous stupidity. In the first place it remains to be ascertained whether he cannot be ignominiously driven across the Pruth, and whether his possible withdrawal is not one of those favours which merits no other response than the proverbial "thank you for nothing." In short, the attempt to create a feeling that the object of the war will be attained when the Turkish territory is evacuated by the Russians, either voluntarily, or after their signal discomfiture by the brave Turks—who seem as if they could perform the feat unaided—or by the Turks and the Allies combined, is a transparent manoeuvre of the friends of the Czar. The temporary peace that might be attained by such dishonourable pusillanimity would be but the precursor of a war far more bloody and terrible than the one which is now raging. As Lord Lyndhurst truly says, we must "exact from Russia a pledge, or a mortgage, upon something valuable—upon something that she would not like to risk the loss of if she violated her faith; for her moral guarantee, her faith, her honour, and her word—they are, one and all, valueless."

The speech of Lord Clarendon in answer to, or rather in explanation of, that of Lord Lyndhurst, was equally satisfactory. The Foreign Minister spoke like a man of large and statesman-like views—like a man whose mind was made up—like a hater of falsehood and rapacity—and like a Minister who knew how to uphold the honour of the country in whose service he ranks so high. "The policy and power of Russia," he said, "are dangerous to the well-being of Europe: they are dangerous to its progress and its civilisation. The object of Europe must be to curtail that power, and to check that policy; and if this opportunity of doing both be neglected, it will be vain to hope that such a one will ever occur again. All Europe is not to be disturbed—great interests are not to be dislocated—great commercial and social risks are not to be run—and the greatest powers of Europe are not to be united in arms, for an insignificant result." These are great words. They are toned to the right pitch; and will reverberate through the civilised world.

But while the Foreign Minister speaks in this emphatic manner, what says the Prime Minister of England? Lord Aberdeen, it appears, retains his confidence in his "friend" the Czar. He cannot feel that "what is called the security of Europe is in very much danger by the chance of Russian aggression." He admits the treaty of Adrianople to have been "onerous and disastrous;" but considers that, as the Russian army at the time was within fifty miles of the gates of Constantinople, "the treaty did not show any great desire of territorial aggrandisement" on the part of his friend the Emperor. "And what," says his Lordship, "has happened since that treaty was made, twenty-five years ago? Since that moment has Russia acquired a single inch of Turkish territory? Has Russia had any hostility with Turkey at all? None in the world. The only interference that Russia has had with Turkey has been to save the existence of the Turkish empire by sending a Russian army to Constantinople to protect it against Egyptian invasion. That is all that has happened since the treaty of Adrianople. There has been no war, there has been no aggression, but only a signal service rendered to Turkey by Russia. I think that if we can secure tranquillity for twenty-five years to come we shall not do amiss; and that ought to be the object we should have in view."

We need make few comments upon such a speech as this—so utterly at variance with historical fact, and with the feeling and common sense of the country; so utterly at variance, also, with the

recorded opinions of Lords Clarendon, Palmerston, and John Russell; so unworthy, we may add, of his Lordship's own reputation and high position. To secure peace for twenty-five years—by another disastrous treaty of Adrianople, we suppose—will satisfy the Premier; but it will not satisfy England, it will not satisfy France, it will not satisfy Austria, it will not satisfy honour, it will not satisfy justice. But, we may ask, is the nominal Premiership of his Lordship essential to the maintenance in power of the present Ministry? If it be, the country, we suppose, must continue to bear the infliction; for a change of Administration at the present time would be in a high degree inconvenient to the public service. But, surely, if Sir George Grey can be introduced into the Ministry without damage, and if unoffending Mr. Strutt can be as cavalierly ousted, as if he were a junior clerk in the Custom-house, Lord Aberdeen may be induced to retire into private life without any very serious consequences. Either Lord Clarendon, Lord Palmerston, or Lord John Russell would be a Premier in whom the country would have confidence; and we are not aware of any insuperable difficulties that should prevent the other members of the Administration from acting under, as well as with, one or other of those statesmen. Lord Aberdeen has served his turn, and the sooner he retires to cultivate his hero-worship in seclusion, the better for his own fame, and the better for the country.

SKETCHES AT VARNA.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved two of our Special Correspondent's Sketches, mentioned in his letter in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 10th. The first scene is Varna, with the landing-place, and the *Vauban* steam-ship lying in the Bay. The second sketch shows the arrival of Omer Pacha at the Custom-house; and the upper Illustration at page 599 shows the Embarkation of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and Omer Pacha, as described by our Correspondent at page 541.

Varna lies on the north side of a semicircular bay, about a mile and a half in length and two miles across. The bay shoals up to the beach at the apex of the semicircle formed by its shores, and the land is so low at that point that the fresh waters from the neighbouring hills form a large lake, which extends for some distance through the marsh lands and plains that run westward towards Schamyl. Varna is built on a very slightly elevated bank of sand, on the verge of the sea, of such varying height that, in some places, the base of the walls around it is on the level of the water, and at others twenty or thirty feet above it. Below this bank are a series of plains inland, which spread all round the town, till they are lost in the hills which, dipping into the sea in an abrupt promontory on the north-east side, rise in terraces to the height of 700 or 800 feet at the distance of three miles from the town, and trend away to the westward to meet the corresponding chain of hills on the southern extremity of the bay, thus enclosing the lake and plains between in a sort of natural wall, which is, like all the rest of the country, covered with brushwood and small trees. A stone wall of ten feet high, painted white, and loopholed, is built all around the place, and some detached batteries well provided with heavy guns, but not of much precision as works of defence, have been erected in advance of the walls on the land side. On the sea face four batteries are erected, provided with heavy guns also—two of them of earthwork and fascines, &c., the other two built with stone parapets and embrasures. Peering above these walls, in an irregular jumble of red tiled roofs, are the houses of the place, with a few minarets towering from the mosques above them. I counted eight 32-pounders, and there were also some 56-pounders on the upper battery, overlooking the entrance to the harbour.

There are three small jetties of wood opposite the principal gate of the town, and a beach of a few yards broad between the sea and the foot of the walls serves as a landing-place for lighter boats. On this beach are heaped up vast quantities of shot and shell, of every size, all rusty and empty. They are lying in tens of thousands on the ground, and range in size from 1 inch up to 7 or 8 inches in diameter. Whence they came, or for what they are intended, I could not ascertain, but most likely they would be used loose as grape, in case of attack, though but ill suited for that purpose, from their lightness. There are, however, some round and solid shot among them. Inside the wall, just at the same place, are about 100 wickerwork baskets, full of the rustiest, roughest, and most ill-made grapeshot that can be conceived.

AN INCIDENT AT VARNA.—A boat from the *Henri IV.*, rowed by six dashing French sailors, in snow-white shirts and coquettish little glazed hats, stuck with a *tapageur* air on the side of their heads, shot up alongside the landing-place, and in the stern appeared the Earl and Countess of Errol—the former an officer in the Rifles, and the latter intent upon sharing the dangers of the campaign with her husband. I think the old Civil Pacha, who was seated on a chair at a little distance, scarcely knew whether he was on his head or his heels, when the lady was hauled up out of the boat, and made her appearance at the town gate, with a brace of pistols hanging in a holster at her waist, and followed by a Bulgarian porter, with shawl of reticules, and carpet-bags, and books, and taking everything as coolly as if she were an old soldier. The whole party followed the Rifles to the field, and the Countess is at the present moment living under canvas.

A DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNER.—Among the passengers who arrived at Southampton on Sunday, in the Indian mail-steamer *Colombo*, was his Highness Dhuleep Singh, the late Maharajah of Lahore, and the youthful and dethroned monarch of the great Sikh kingdom. He is the son of the far-famed Ranjeet Singh, the One-eyed Lion of Lahore, and his mother was the Rani who gave such trouble to the British authorities. He was once the owner of the celebrated Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, now in the possession of the Queen of England. On his journey he was treated with distinguished honours by the British authorities at every port at which he touched. At Malta he visited and dined with the Governor. At Gibraltar a salute was fired in honour of his presence. His suite consists of Dr. Logan and a number of Sikhs, the latter dressed in the peculiar costume of the rich and warlike nations of the Punjab. He had on board also a superb Arab charger for equestrian exercise in this country. Dhuleep Singh is sixteen years of age, rather tall and slender, and exceedingly well formed. He is not so dark as East Indians usually are. His face is rather long, but his features are regular, after the European type. His manners are princely, and rather reserved before strangers. He dined with the passengers on board the *Colombo*, and occasionally played chess in the saloon. He speaks English well, and is a Christian, being a member of the Church of England. His object in coming to England is to study the manners and see the people of this country. His Oriental costumes are extremely magnificent. When he landed at Southampton he wore a yellow and silk dress, which formed a vest, a rich purple velvet pelisse, shaped something like a paletot, edged with gold braid. On his head were folded yellow and white crapes and silk scarfs, tinged with gold and silver; he had on trousers and boots, after the English mode. He wore earrings of wrought gold. The rings were slender, but of very large circumference, and from them hung emeralds and pearls. He wore a necklace formed of large pearls and emeralds, to which were attached some beautiful precious stones, that lay on his vest like a locket. On his fingers were rings of emeralds and diamonds. He bowed in kingly style on taking leave of Captain Russell, the commander of the *Colombo*. His Sikh secretary is a most intelligent-looking man, and speaks good English. Some of the native members of his suite were very black, and looked like the fierce and proud warriors who fought so bravely at Sobraon, Alwal, and Ferozeshah.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—A mutiny broke out on Tuesday morning among the seamen on board the *Fidelia*, American emigrant vessel, belonging to Messrs. Baring Brothers, of Liverpool, and lying in the Mersey, intending to sail for New York, in the course of which the captain shot one or two men, and a number of sailors were seriously bruised. It seems that the emigration officer was clearing the ship, when the mate ordered the hands forward. They refused to obey; he seized one man by the arm, when the fellow drew his knife from the sheath, and made several attempts to stab the mate, who ultimately received a wound on the arm. The other men then joined in the attack, and the result might have proved serious to the mate, when the captain sprang forward and discharged two pistols among the mutineers, both shots taking effect. One man was shot through the back of the neck, and is said to be in a dangerous condition. The other man was only slightly wounded.

COST OF THE BLOCKADES TO RUSSIA.—The enormous loss to the Russian Government and to private individuals of the blockades now enforced in the Black Sea and the Baltic, may be conceived from the fact that, the year before last, about 3800 vessels entered, and nearly the same number quitted various Russian Baltic ports, the whole of the latter fully laden. The same is applicable to the Black Sea, where 2600 vessels entered, and the same number left, Russian ports, carrying with them cargoes of national produce.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS. Thursday.

En attendant the departure of the Emperor and Empress for their separate excursions, they hold every Sunday evening at St. Cloud a reception of an intimate character, to which are admitted none but those personally known to, and favourably distinguished by, their Majesties.

Though the season, properly speaking, has been some time terminated, the persistence of the cold and rain has kept so many persons in town, that evening receptions in general continue to be held, and pretty numerously attended, and the theatres rejoice in abundant audiences.

On Sunday prayers were offered up in many of the churches for a change of weather, which it is most earnestly to be hoped they will shortly bring, as the disasters which the present state of the climate threatens, become daily more imminent. Happily there is yet time, by the immediate arrival of warmth and dryness, to avert them; the *fruits rouges*—as strawberries, currants, cherries, &c., are here called—have suffered astonishingly little from the want of sunshine; indeed the cherries produce an unusually abundant crop, and of a large size, though somewhat wanting in sweetness and flavour. In the neighbourhood of Lyons the torrents of rain that have fallen have produced a singular phenomenon, in the sudden appearance of springs bursting from the earth where no symptoms of their existence were before manifest. Another remarkable feature attending the present meteorological crisis, is the state of the barometer, which seems entirely at fault, no two instruments agreeing, and all veering about from fine to wet, from temperat. to heat, from variable to fair, without any change following in the state of the weather or temperature.

A considerable sensation has been produced here by the arrival of Lieutenant Jerome Bonaparte, grandson of the Prince Jerome, by his marriage with Miss Patterson, contrasted during his stay in America, and broken off by the late Emperor. M. Bonaparte comes to Paris on an invitation from his grandfather and the Emperor; his resemblance to Napoleon I. is, like that of his uncle the Prince Napoleon, striking. The Duc d'Albe, and the Comtesse de Montijo, mother to the Empress, are also among the arrivals in Paris.

A sale of the utmost interest and importance, in an artistic point of view, calls here the attention of amateurs of all nations. It consists of the collection of the pictures of the late M. G. G. de Chavalliaud; among which are four immense cartoons of Jules Romains; forming part of a set of six destined to represent the history of Scipio Africanus, to be executed in tapestry for the Duke of Ferrara. Besides these *chef-d'œuvre* are some no less remarkable specimens of the genius of Annibal Carracci, Rembrandt, Poussin, Jordana, Paul Veronese, Philippe de Champaigne, Boucher, and others of the first masters.

The Museum of the Thermes and the Hôtel de Cluny has just been enriched by a most interesting and valuable relic, purchased by Government from the late Col. Theubet, of Bâle; who has also presented to the same collection some other objects, only second to the one in question for rarity and interest. This specimen of art consists in the famous altar-piece presented by Henry II., Emperor of Germany, to the Cathedral of Bâle. It is composed of gold, chased in high relief, and represents five figures of more than half a yard in height—representing the Saviour in the centre, surrounded by the Archangel Michael, St. Beolet, and the angels Gabriel and Raphael; while before him are prostrated the figures, of much smaller proportions, intended to represent the Emperor Henry II., and his wife Clémence. The whole of the work is of the most exquisite execution; and the ornaments, symbols, &c., singularly beautiful, and enriched with precious stones. The articles presented by the Colonel de Theubet consist of a golden robe of filet workmanship, given by one of the Popes to the Cathedral of Bâle; a magnificent carpet, embroidered in gold and silk, with the arms of the thirteen Swiss Cantons; and a linen cap, trimmed with guipure, belonging to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, worn under the helmet, which bears every proof of the authenticity of its origin.

The Grand Opéra is drawing the most brilliant audiences the season can afford to the *reprise* of "Robert le Diable," with Cravelli. The *Français* has a very pretty and well played piece, "La Sirène d'un Nuit d'Hiver," by M. E. Plouvier; and the *Varieté*, a sufficiently comic farce, "Dromadard et Panadier." The *Porte S. Martin* is preparing a *spectacle* with the utmost magnificence its great resources of *mise en scène* can produce, entitled "Schamyl." Some idea of its splendour may be conceived from the fact that the costumes, amounting to the number of 500, have been designed by well-known artists from the magnificent collection of the Prince Gagarine.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ARMY IN ATHENS.

Several statements have been received from Greece within the last few days, which speak of severe losses inflicted on the Turkish forces by the Greeks; but they are all exaggerated reports of former occurrences. To all appearance the Greek insurrection is now pretty well over. A letter from Admiral le Barbier de Tinan to the French Minister of War, dated June 7, gives the following satisfactory report of the state of affairs in the Piraeus at that period:—

The most complete tranquillity reigns at Athens, as well as in the Piraeus. They are accustomed to our soldiers, so good, so gay, so easily provided for. The officers and sub-officers have received permission to go in the day-time to Athens. They are received with sympathy. The soldiers of the Greek army willingly fraternise with ours. There is not any reason for the least fear, and I gave the permission in question, even in the interest of discipline. The Minister of France was, like myself of opinion that the sight of the French uniform could only be favourable results. The natural position of the troops has also improved—that is to say, the establishment of the camp is in course of organisation and completion.

The English troops—a regiment of 1000 men—arrived here on the 4th. We gave a fete on their arrival. The landing took place yesterday, in the afternoon, by means of the boats of the English and French vessels of war. An Austrian schooner, anchored in the roads, also assisted in the landing of the English troops, and this proof of sympathy and coincidence of opinion struck everybody, and particularly the inhabitants of the Piraeus, who have hitherto had doubts of the part which that Power would take.

UNITED STATES.

The *America* steam-ship, which left New York on the 6th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. Nothing of importance had been transacted in either House of Congress. Upon the subject of the relation between the United States and Spain, the *New York Herald* says:—"We understand telegraphic despatches were received on Sunday from Washington, stating that the President had determined to send a message to Congress during the week, recommending extreme measures towards Spain. We have ample authority for stating that no such message will be sent."

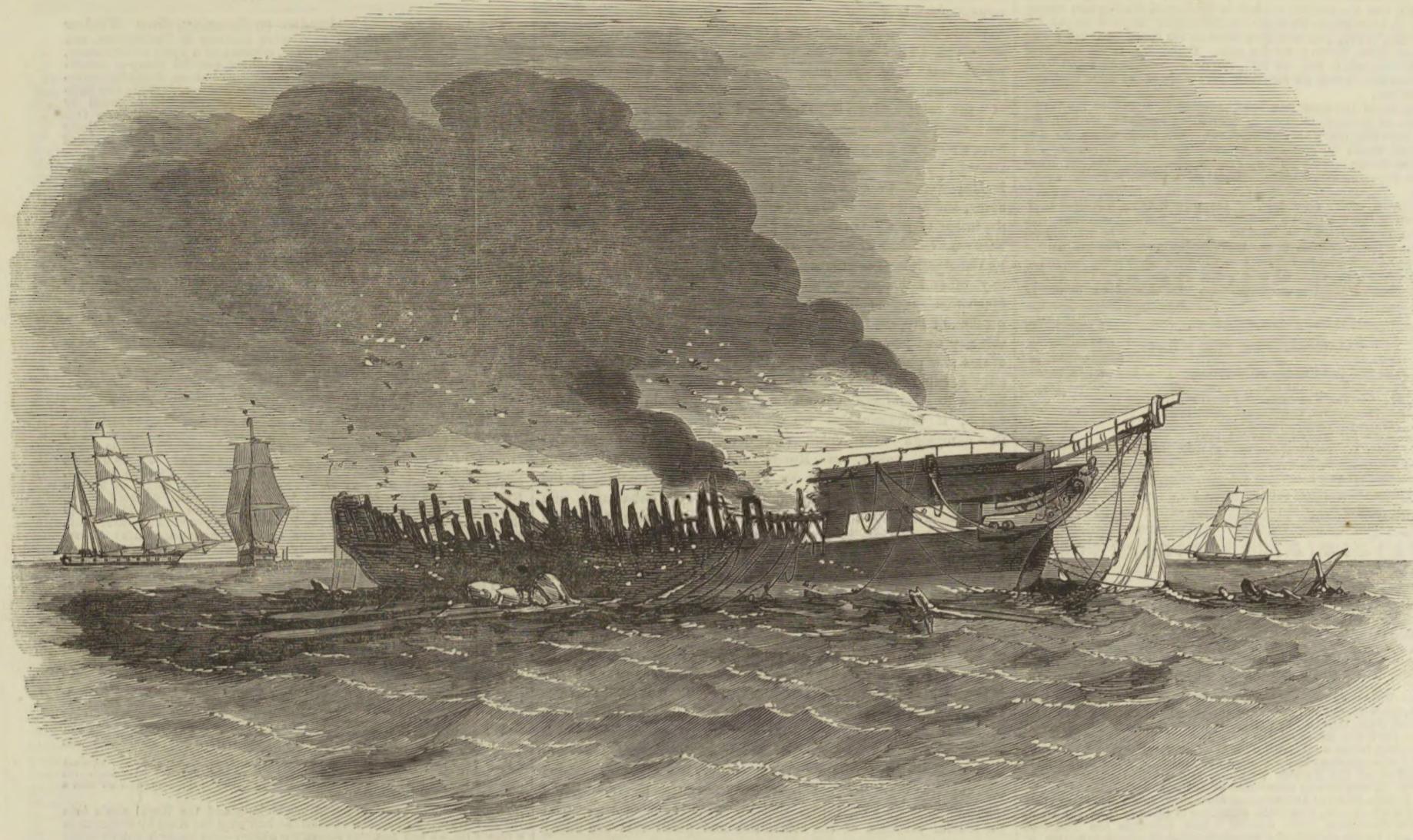
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAVALRY TRANSPORTS.—If we may estimate the value of our arrangements for conveying cavalry to the East by comparing them with those of the French, we may congratulate those who had the direction and management of the English services on having the most complete success. There can be no doubt that, had the large screw steamers been fitted in the first place for cavalry, not only would there have been a great saving of time, but a large saving of money would have been effected, to say nothing of the deterioration of the valuable animals; but as it is, the insignificantly small number of casualties is astonishing, although the transports have not had the finest weather; and, singularly enough, the greatest loss was sustained on board a screw vessel, we believe the *Kangaroo*. But these losses are traceable, not to the mode or manner of conveyance, but to the bad constitution of the animals, which, becoming sea-sick, broke down and died. We are sorry to hear, however, that our gallant allies the French have been unfortunate in the conveyance of cavalry. In the large men-of-war they have incurred but little loss; but we are informed by a naval officer just returned from the Mediterranean, that he saw hundreds of French horses slaughtered at Malta, and hundreds more were thrown overboard on the passage from Marseilles or Toulon; in fact, we are assured that in some of the small sailing transports not more than ten per cent of the French horses were saved. As soon as they got to sea they became sick, a constant watering from the nose ensued, and the poor animals lost their stamina, and gradually sunk into a state of debility from which they never rallied. Many cases of the kind occurred on board the British transports, but the fittings and conveniences for the horses were far superior; and the animals having in general good constitutions, with the exception of a very few, they all quickly recovered. In the large screw steamers, however, we shall have better security for their health, although we cannot hope to hear of a less number of casualties than we have hitherto suffered under any conveyance.

THE BOULOGNE CAMP.—Upwards of 8000 troops are already concentrated at the Boulogne Camp; and, by the 15th of next month, that number is to be increased to 50,000, when it is expected that they will be reviewed by the Emperor, and grand fêtes will take place in honour of the Imperial visit.



"HECLA" ARRIVING FROM STOCKHOLM.
BARO SOUND, GULF OF FINLAND, AND PART OF THE BALTIC FLEET AT ANCHOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY O. W. BRIERLY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"ESMERALDA" YACHT.
REU-SKAR LIGHTHOUSE.



"THE EUROPA" TRANSPORT SHIP, AS SHE APPEARED JUNE 1, SEVEN A.M.

THE LOSS OF THE "EUROPA."

The following is the account of Captain Gardiner, the commander of the transport:-

On the 31st May, the military officers were all suffering from sea-sickness, with the exception of Colonel Moore, who with myself had visited the 'ween decks and lower hold several times that day, and at nine p.m. we went and inspected every position that could be examined in the lower hold. There was no appearance of fire, and we returned to the cabin with the conviction on our mind that the ship was perfectly safe; but scarcely an hour had elapsed before we were startled by the alarm of fire. I immediately ran below, and discovered the fire burning fiercely in the fore peak, where we had stowed a quantity of hawsers, rope, tar, pitch, oakum, varnish, and sails. The officers, seamen, and soldiers, were on the spot almost simultaneously as myself, and every one exerted every effort in their power to extinguish the fire. The force-pumps, which had been fitted by orders of the Government to supply the troops with water from the tanks and butts in the hold, had hose attached to them, and, with those belonging to the ship's pumps, were taken below, and the jets directed in and upon the burning mass. The troops also worked vigorously in passing buckets of water to those below to check the progress of the flames, but to no purpose. The tar, pitch, and other combustibles, on igniting, sent forth an overwhelming blaze into the fore-hold and firing the bulk of tow which was on board for padding the horse-stalls. The heat and smoke now became so great that all hands were forced to quit the lower hold; many were almost suffocated. On reaching between decks we found flames ascending the fore hatchway in huge volumes, cutting off all communication with the fore part of the ship.

As hopes of saving the Europa from destruction were then past, and this at the furthest was at half-past ten o'clock, just half an hour from the moment that the alarm of fire was raised, this will show the rapidity the fire gained. The volumes of smoke that rolled up the main and after hatchway overhung the main deck like a cloud: it was most suffocating, and the flames from both hatches chased us on to the poop. I have omitted to inform you that on my first coming on deck I ran the ship away before the wind, in order to near a barque and a brig that were to the leeward of us. The boats were lowered and filled with men,

All were got clear except the long-boat, which from the beginning I saw it was impossible to get out. The last boat was taken off the skids on to the poop, from whence we were compelled to launch it to save it from being burnt. It was then about half-past eleven o'clock; the main deck was then in an ignited state, and the masts and rigging aloft were in flames. I still kept the ship before the wind, to near the vessels to leeward and to keep the fire forward.

Nearly all on board had left the vessel by this time. Among them were all the officers of the ship, the adjutant, surgeon, and cornet of the troop, leaving Lieut.-Colonel Moore, with the veterinary surgeon, and about twenty-six soldiers on board, besides myself, carpenter, one ordinary seaman, and the cook, on the burning wreck. Mr. Black, the Admiralty agent, and the second mate were in the last boat which quitted the ship. She was pulled away at half-past eleven o'clock. The mainmast went at two o'clock; then the foremast; and the ship rounded immediately afterwards. It was blowing very hard at the time, with a very heavy short sea on, raining heavily. I will not further dwell upon this painful moment than to add that, as the ship rounded with head to wind, the fire spread over to where we were and burnt us out, compelling us to seek shelter in any way we could. A number of men took to the wreck of the mainmast: some were lost in attempting to make it. I, with the carpenter, got over to the leeward, and found great difficulty in getting under the weather channel and making along the bands, to see if there was more unburnt wood to hold on by; but we were driven into the fore chains, the half of which were still unburnt. Suffice it to say, that at three o'clock the boat of the brig *Clementina*, Captain Pike, came up and took us out of the fore-chains. The boat also picked up ten men from off the spars of the wreck. One man died in the boat. The noble old Lieutenant-Colonel, I regret to say, perished in the wreck. Several troopers implored him to leave the ship in the boats, but he would not leave his men, and shared their terrible fate.

THE LOSS OF THE "TIGER."

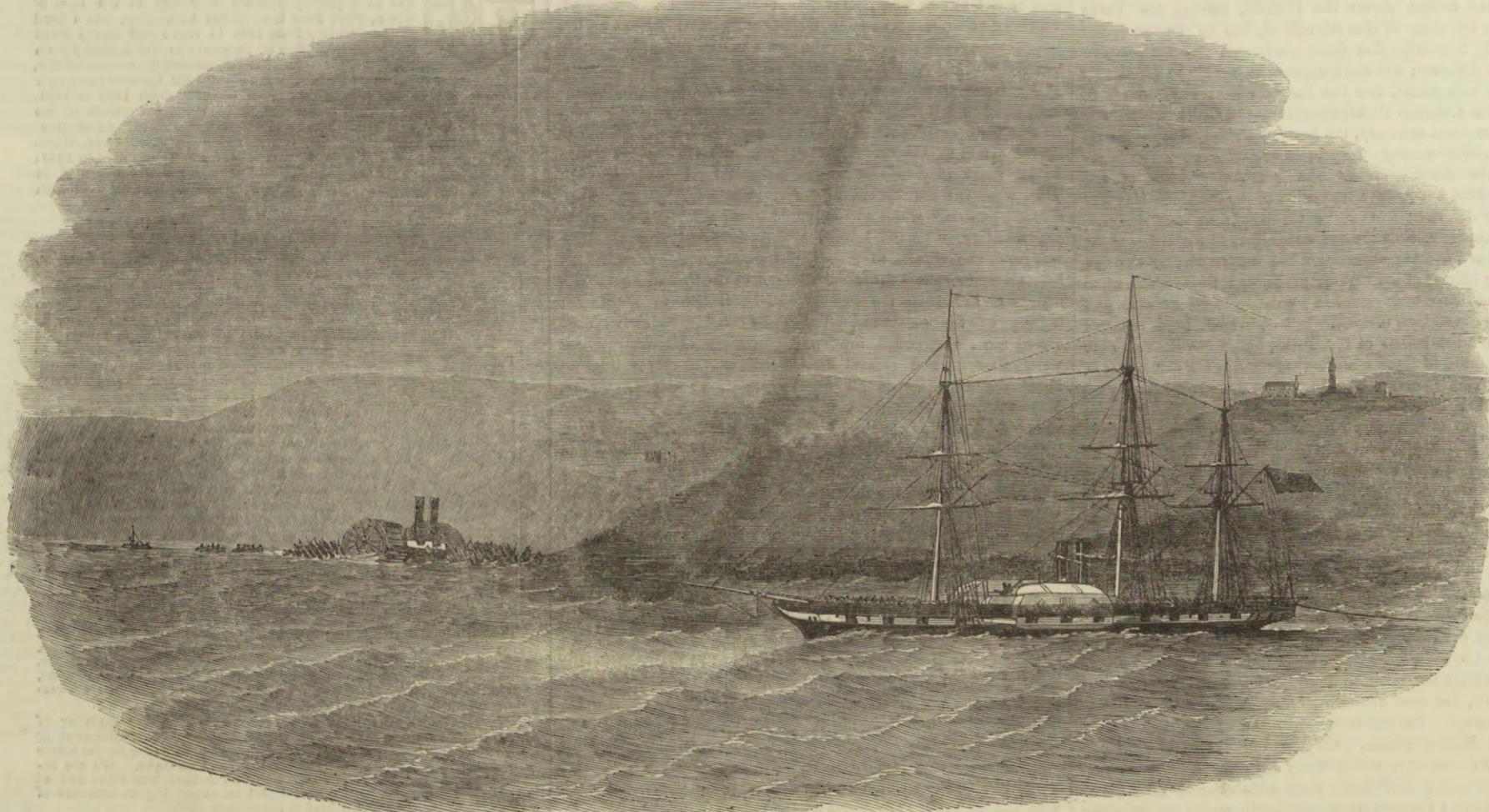
THE accompanying Sketch of the wreck of the *Tiger*, represents it as seen from the steam-frigate *Furious*, on the evening of the 15th May. In the letter accompanying the Sketch, the writer gives an account of the

loss of the ship, which is pretty much the same as the one which has already appeared in our columns. He then proceeds:-

The Admiral despatched the *Furious* and *Vesuvius* to Odessa, to obtain any intelligence respecting the loss of the unfortunate *Tiger*, and also to render any assistance that might be allowed to the surviving officers and crew. We (*Furious* and *Vesuvius*) approached the town early on the 16th of May, with a flag of truce at the fore, and a Russian ensign at the main, to signify our desire to communicate. We found the Russian authorities much more civil than on a former occasion, the Governor sending a polite letter to the Captain, acquainting him that Mr. Giffard, midshipman, nephew to Captain Giffard, of the *Tiger*, and three men, had been killed; Captain Giffard himself had been obliged to have his left leg amputated above the knee; but he, as also some others who were wounded, were doing well, and that every attention should be paid to them. The (the Governor) also gave permission to us to communicate with our countrymen by writing, and to send them anything we might wish. We accordingly made a collection of plain clothes, of all sizes and descriptions, as well as blankets, and all the clean linen we could spare (very little), and sent them to the lazaretto, where the *Tigers* were performing their quarantine. We subsequently received several notes from them, which, after the authorities had expended some time in deciphering, were delivered to us. They stated that they were allowed to write to England (overland), were well lodged, and, on the whole, comfortable; but, as they had been unable to save anything from the wreck, said they should be glad of apparel, pipes, tobacco, &c., as we could spare them, and seemed by no means to be out of spirits. We also sent them duck, flannel, soap, &c., for the men; and, in fact, every thing that could be spared or thought of at the moment. We left at 7.30 p.m., passing near the wreck, as shown in the Sketch.

The intelligence of Captain Giffard's death was despatched to Vienna by electric telegraph on the 1st inst., by the Austrian Consul at Odessa.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* states, that on June 2, at three p.m., the interment of Captain Giffard, of the *Tiger*, took place. By order of General Osten-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Governor-General Annemof, with the other military authorities, attended the funeral. A Russian battalion in parade order formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave. Nearly the whole



REMAINS OF H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "TIGER," AT ODESSA, SEEN FROM H.M.S. "FURIOUS."

population was afoot, and followed the procession. The sturdy General Osten-Sacken took the deepest interest in the fate of the Captain during his illness. A little before his death, Giffard called the crew around his bed, and said, "Lads, you owe your lives to my being wounded; this hindered me from blowing up the ship. Farewell! Greet our dear England for me when you see it." After these words he asked for a glass of lemonade, turned his face from the sailors to the other side, and breathed his last.

The condition of the crew has been provided for; and, in the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to a question by Sir G. Fetherell, Sir J. Graham said that every arrangement had been made which the Admiralty hoped would be conducive to the comforts of the prisoners of war belonging to the late ship *Tiger*. Communications would be made through the Foreign-office to the Minister of a friendly Power at St. Petersburg.

This lamented officer (the first, by the way, holding a British commission killed in the war) was a Devonshire man, holding relations with some leading English and Irish families. His name may be familiar to the reader as an active mover in the late Chinese war. The despatches of Lord Gough and Sir Hyde Parker bore the greatest possible testimony to his professional talent. Of late years he was under the flag of Sir Charles Hotham on the African coast. He entered the service in 1824.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 25.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—London Docks commenced, 1802.
TUESDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
FRIDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.
SATURDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Battle of the Nile, 1798.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	M	A	M	M
h m	b m	b m	b m	b m	b m	b m
1 53	2 13	2 35	2 55	3 19	3 30	3 45
				4 5	4 20	4 40
					4 55	5 15
					5 25	5 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. A.—The wives of the younger sons of Barons have precedence of the wives of Barones.

DUNELMENSIS.—Lord Colborne having died without male issue, his Peerage, which was created by patent, and limited to heirs male, has become extinct. No titles, but the old Baronies by Writ, "fall into abeyance."

A. NORMAN.—Robert *Courte-House*, son of William the Conqueror, left, by *Sibilia*, his wife, one son, William Cliton, whose chequered life terminated 28th July, 1128, at the siege of Alost, where he displayed all the martial virtues of his ancestors. He died s.p.

ARMA.—You had better apply, direct, to the College of Arms.

D. W.—Our Correspondent has mistaken our meaning. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of our King James I., was clearly ancestress of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Philip, Duke of Orleans, second son of Louis XIII., married twice. By his first wife, Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., of England, he had two daughters, from one of whom descends the Duke of Modena; and by his second, the before-mentioned grand-daughter of King James I., he was fa her of Philip, Duke of Orleans, whose great-great-grandson, Louis Philippe, was thus clearly a descendant of King James I.

A. B. C. must apply at the Heralds' Office.

A BATH SUBSCRIBER.—The proprietors of the "Pall mall Emporium," which formed the subject of two illustrations in No. 682, are Messrs. Harding and Company, and their premises are numbered 80, 81, and 82, Pall-mall, adjoining the Ordnance-office.

W. H. H. CLAYTON, Birmingham.—All first-rate ships in her Majesty's Navy carry guns on their lower, middle, main, and upper decks; but they are called three-deckers from having but three chequered streaks on their broadside: the upper deck guns, not having this distinction, do not count when a two or three-decker is spoken of; so the *Royal Albert* is but a three-decker.

LIEUT. H. H. Black Sea, is thanked for the Sketch.

** A Large View of the Interior of the Crystal Palace is unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

The defence of Silistria by the Turks is one of the most glorious episodes in the history of that people. Europe rings with acclamations at their successful gallantry, and shares with the Ottoman population the regret that the repulse of the Russians has cost the life of so brave a soldier and so incorruptible a patriot as Moussa Pacha, the late commander of the fortress. The telegraph informs us that Omer Pacha has re-established communications between Schumla and Silistria; that he has thrown reinforcements into the town; and that the Russians, foiled and beaten, have raised the siege, and retired across the Danube, leaving the Turks in possession, not alone of that stronghold, but of Turtukai and Giurgevo. It is possible that these statements may not prove in every respect accurate; but there appears no reason to doubt that the siege has been raised, that the Russians have suffered severe losses, and that Generals Paskiewitsch, Lüders, Gortschakoff, and Schilders have been seriously, the latter mortally, wounded. So many casualties among the superior officers may prove not only the martial ardour and personal courage of the Turkish garrison, but the demoralisation of the invaders. If it was necessary for the leaders to expose themselves to such dangers, the reason must have been the discouragement or cowardice of the troops. Upon no other supposition can we account for the fact that so many officers of the highest grade, and the Generalissimo himself, should have been placed in a position to do the work and run the risks of common soldiers. It has, indeed, been reported that it was not the bullets of the Turks, but of the Russian rank and file that inflicted these wounds upon the Russian commanders. This supposition, if correct, would tell even more lamentably than the former one against the Russian cause.

The first great assault upon Silistria appears to have been made upon the 29th of May, when 30,000 men attacked it, but were repulsed after an arduous struggle, that threatened at one time to end in the capture of the fortress. The assault was renewed with an equal force on the 31st, when the Russians were beaten on every point with a loss of upwards of 2000 men. On the 2nd of June the Russians, having received orders to take the fortress "at any sacrifice," sprung a mine beneath one of the Turkish batteries. It exploded in the wrong direction, and carried havoc into the besieging ranks. In the midst of the confusion, the Turks sallied out, and inflicted a severe loss upon the enemy. From the 2nd to the 9th of June, the Russians suspended operations; but, on the last-mentioned day, endeavoured to storm two detached forts, but were driven back from each of them with considerable damage. On this occasion the Turks lost their gallant Commander Moussa Pacha. On the 13th, gathering courage from repeated victories, and possibly from the knowledge that their English and French allies were advancing to their relief, they made another vigorous sortie, and totally routed the Russians.

It was in this engagement that General Schilders received the wound which it is expected will prove fatal.

While this successful stand has been made at Silistria—and while the Turks have been so splendidly proving to the whole world that they are not an effete and decaying people, but possess a courage and spirit worthy of any nation, and of the best days in their own history—a treaty has been concluded between Austria and the Porte which cannot but have a most salutary influence upon the fortune and progress of the war. By the consent of the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria is empowered to occupy the Danubian Principalities—in the name, and on behalf, of the Ottoman Government—anil to defend the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The Czar cannot do otherwise than consider this treaty as a declaration of war against him by the Austrian Government. It is impossible to look upon it in any other light; and he must either yield to the overpowering opposition against him, and withdraw from the unequal conflict, or prepare for the consequences of open hostilities with this new and powerful opponent. One of the most speedy results of this new phase of events, and the simultaneous raising of the siege of Silistria, will be the liberation of the British and French armies to undertake the capture of Sebastopol; an enterprise which, if successful—as we imagine it must be—will end the campaign with *éclat*, and demolish the influence, and cripple the power, of Russia for half a century. The Anglo-French fleets, aided by an army of occupation, in the rear, would not fail to obtain possession of Sebastopol and the Crimea. Such a result would be the annihilation of Russian power in the Black Sea, and, once achieved, would enable the Allies to decide the all-important question, whether it should ever be restored to a possessor who had no other use of it, than to impede the commerce of all free and civilised States, to make unprovoked attacks upon the territory and independence of his neighbours, and to keep the world in a continual dread of his aggressions? The people of Europe need, we think, be under no anxiety about Cronstadt. The capture of Sebastopol is the one grand achievement, upon which all energies ought to be directed. When that place shall fall, there will be an end of danger. The war will be virtually at an end;—the ambition of Russia will be punished—and the Czar will have to reckon, not simply with outraged Europe, but with his offended and humiliated subjects. It is not surprising that rumours should reach us from St. Petersburg, that his mind is giving way, under the fearful pressure of the difficulties and perils that are rising on every side to thwart and to confound him. It appears that the day of his retribution has already commenced.

THE "domestic institution" of the Southern States of the American Union has long been a source of peril. It continually threatens mischief, if not dislocation. At one time it prompts piracy upon Cuba—at another, it menaces civil war—and at all times it keeps up irritation, uneasiness, and ill-blood.

The Nebraska Bill, after months of stormy discussion, has passed the Legislature, and only waited, when the latest accounts came away, the signature of the President to become law. In a late article on this question we pointed out its divarication from the original Constitution of the Republic, and its authorisation of the bane of slavery over new territories of vast extent, so as to give the slave-holding States of the Union a great preponderance over those which are inimical to slavery, and zealous for its abolition. A striking instance of the danger that the Slavery question is perpetually evoking has just occurred at Boston. The details eminently illustrate the present condition of things between the South and the North. The arrest, under the warrant of Commissioner Loring of an alleged fugitive slave, a coloured man, thirty years of age, named Anthony Burns, and in the employ of a Boston clothier, has excited greater ferment than we ever remember in connection with the question. Burns was claimed as a slave fugitive from the service and labour of his owner, a Virginian merchant in Alexandria. He had escaped, or found his way into Massachusetts, for he states that he fell asleep, from fatigue, on board a vessel at Richmond, which sailed whilst he was unconscious of the fact! After a night's imprisonment, the case against the man was legally proceeded with, and counsel argued it stoutly on either side. But when the news of his arrest transpired, a public meeting was held in Faneuil-hall, which was thronged by an immense concourse. The circumstances were warmly stated by the Abolitionist leaders. Inflamed by the speeches, the crowd rushed from the Hall to the Court-house, which they endeavoured to force, and rescue the prisoner. This was effected by means of a battering-ram and axes, wielded both by white and coloured men; the leaders continually shouting, "To the Rescue!" At half-past nine an alarm was rung, and reports of pistols and fire-arms were heard from both sides, the rioters firing some thirty shots, by one of which a man was killed in the passage, whilst trying to oppose the ingress of the assailants. The square being filled with an armed mob, the police interfered; artillery and other troops were called in, and several arrests took place. Many lingered about the Court-house all night; and next day, Saturday, May 27th, the excitement was renewed, but with diminished violence. Burns's examination proceeded; and Suttle, the owner, was arrested on a counter-charge, and, with another person, held to bail in the sum of 10,000 dollars. The Chief Justice issued a writ of replevin, to bring up the body of Burns on the 7th of June, which the Marshal repudiated. Finally, it was negotiated to purchase the slave for 1200 dollars, and a subscription was speedily raised to accomplish this object. The bargain was made, and only required some formalities to be complete; and here the matter rests for the present.

What we have recorded as shortly as possible, however, will demonstrate the precarious condition of relations so prone to lead to conflict. It is no use for the Americans to daily with the monster evil. Expediency is no excuse for slavery—for wrong breeds wrong; and an erroneous principle, like the bad act which it sanctions, is the parent of perplexity and danger. The American Union has so much money, its resources are so flourishing, and increase so rapidly from year to year, that her statesmen are puzzled what to do with the superabundance. Let them be wise, and manumit their slaves with it!

THE COURT.

The Court returned to London on Saturday, from Windsor Castle—travelling over the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and thence, in six of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a party of Carabiners, to Buckingham Palace. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto left Windsor Castle at a quarter before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, for Oxford, for the purpose of visiting the different colleges and halls of the University. His Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by their Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived at Buckingham Palace, from Oxford, at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto went to the chapel of the French Embassy, in King-street, Portman-square.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto left Buckingham Palace, at half-past eleven o'clock, to honour the Lord Mayor with a visit at the Mansion-house. His Majesty and his Royal Highness afterwards visited the House of Lords, and returned to the Palace about seven o'clock. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, honoured the *Opéra Comique*, at the St. James's Theatre, with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace. The guests were unusually numerous, the invitations exceeding 2000. The state-rooms were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with a large quantity of the most exquisite flowers. Flowers were also introduced as a background to the *haut pas* on which the chairs of state were placed for the Queen, the Prince, and the King of Portugal, in the Throne and Ball-rooms. The *haut pas* had canopies and draperies, *en suite* with the furniture of the apartment. The State Dinner-room, appropriated to supper, displayed the usual magnificence. A lofty buffet filled the background of a deep square alcove at the end of the apartment (opposite to the entrance), about eighteen feet in width, and, starting at about five feet from the ground to the height of twelve feet, it was one mass of the most beautiful specimens of gold plate. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, arrived at about half-past nine. The general company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock, and assembled in the Picture-gallery. At a quarter before ten o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were conducted from the White Drawing-room (where the Royal guests had assembled) through the saloon into the Ball-room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Majesty the King of Portugal, his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The Queen wore a dress of green tulle, over green silk, trimmed with flounces of figured green guaze ribbon and white blonde, and damask roses with green leaves, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of damask roses and green leaves, ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a dress of white satin (of British manufacture), trimmed with white tulles and white blonde; the stomacher ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of white and gold blonde and feathers, with diamond ornaments.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of white point-lace over grey silk, trimmed with silver ribbon and marabout feathers; the stomacher ornamented with pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of white tulles, trimmed with a ribbon of white pink roses, and also ornamented with rows of pearls; the stomacher was adorned with turquoise and diamonds. The Princess wore round her head a wreath of pink rosebuds, with diamond stars.

The general company followed her Majesty and the Royal circle into the Ball-room. The Queen opened the ball with the King of Portugal in a quadrille, at ten minutes before ten o'clock—the opposite couple being Prince Albert and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. M. Emile Laurent and Mr. Weillert's quadrille bands were stationed in the Ball-room and the Throne room. The festivities were prolonged until after two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The Right Hon. E. Straut attended, and resigned the Seals as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, into which office the Earl Granville was sworn. The Queen and the Prince afterwards visited the Botanic Gardens, in the Regent's-park; the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto went to Woolwich; and, in the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, attended the *Opéra Comique* at the St. James's Theatre.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester took a carriage drive on Monday, and called at the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Mountcharles, eldest son of the Marquis of Conyngham, with the Lady Jane St. Maur Stanhope, only daughter of the late Earl of Harrington, and niece of the Duchess of Bedford, was solemnised on Saturday last, by special license, at the Chapel Royal, in Whitehall.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY TUFNELL.

MR. TUFNELL died on the 15th instant, at Catton-hall, Derbyshire. He was the elder son of the late William Tufnell, Esq., of Chichester, M.P., by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Lough Carleton, Esq., and grandson of Colonel George Foster Tufnell, M.P., younger brother of John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., of Langley, Essex. So far back as 1640, Richard Tufnall, of Clapham (Mr. Henry Tufnell's direct ancestor), sat in Parliament for Southwark.

Mr. Tufnell, who was born in 1805, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829, went to Ceylon as Private Secretary to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton; was subsequently Private Secretary to the Earl of Minto, when First Lord of the Admiralty; was a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 to 1841; and finally filled the important office of Secretary to the Treasury from 1846 to 1850. In 1845 he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Colchester; in 1857 was returned for Ipswich (although unseated on petition), and represented Devonport from 1840 to 1853. On his retirement from the Treasury in 1850, he was sworn of the Privy Council. Mr. Tufnell translated Müller's "Dorians" in conjunction with G. C. Lewis, Esq. He married first, in 1830, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., which lady died in 1843; secondly, in 1844, Frances, daughter of Lord Strafford, who died in 1846; and, thirdly, in 1848, Lady Anne Primrose, daughter of the fourth Earl of Rosebery.

SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD, BART.

THE death of this youthful Baronet, Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Leander*, took place at Athens, on the 26th ult., after an illness of four days. Sir Henry had just completed his twenty-sixth year. Having chosen the profession of his father and grandfather, he became acting mate of the *Hastings*, 72, on the East India station, in 1850; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1851; was subsequently appointed to the *Prince Regent*, 90; and finally served as Lieutenant of the *Leander*.

The family of Blackwood has long been connected with our naval annals. The Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B., G.C.H., the first Baronet—a very distinguished Admiral—commanded the *Euryalus* at Trafalgar, and was the bearer home of the despatches which announced that famous victory. His son, Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, second Baronet (father of the young officer whose decease we record) was also in the Navy, and attained the rank of Post-Captain.

The Baronetcy now devolves on Francis, the next brother of Sir Henry. He was born 11th November, 1838.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following testimonials of plate have been presented to Mr. J. S. Louth, on his leaving England for Denmark:—A large Candelabrum, by the commercial and trading interests, during Mr. Louth's management of the Norfolk Railway; a Coffee and Tea Service, by the proprietors of the railway; and a Candelabrum, by the station-masters, guards, and porters.

THE STREET CABS.—It is often remarked that the number of hackney carriages now in use is less than before the act of Parliament of last session, which altered the price of fares and gave power for the better regulation of these carriages. This is, however, a mistake. We are informed that the number of cabs licensed in June, 1854, was 3226; and at the present time, June, 1854, there are 3421 in use—being an increase of ninety-five above the number used in the former year.

THE CROWN.—The number of cabs in use in London is now 3421, and the number of drivers is 12,000.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

It is about a quarter of a century ago, since Donna Maria da Glória, then but a child, and still contesting her right to a constitutional throne, paid a visit to Eng and; and now her orphan son—older than she was then, and on the eve of ascending her throne—is amongst us. Strange changes have taken place in public affairs, and in public feeling in the interval. Constitutional notions have been cast to the winds in the Peninsula. The men who fought for Donna Maria, and built up her throne with blood, have been disgraced, disgusted, and driven to the appeal of arms in support of very existence; and, at this very moment, the "Constitution" of Portugal is a Dictatorship. Under these circumstances, it was curious to hear the little King of Portugal, on his visit to the City of London, the other day, speaking with the greatest complacency of the "independence" and the "liberal institutions" of his country. "England has always fought for Portugal," he observed, "whenever her independence has been threatened;" as if any nation could truly call itself "independent" when its very existence depended upon the arms of foreign Powers, and least of all when those arms were employed to suppress intestine disorder. "Our liberal institutions," pursued his youthful Majesty, "powerfully contribute to identify the feelings and interests of both countries." "Liberal institutions"—"both countries!" Let us hope that this was uttered purely in ignorance, and not with the intention to cast ridicule upon a subject of grave import, but that it may be taken as an indication of a sincere desire to wipe out the past and redress its wrongs.

A FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The United States of America have hitherto been staunch Protectionists. Their statesmen have been afraid of Free-trade, lest the influx of British manufactured goods should injure their rising industry. But the narrow edge of the Free-trade wedge has been driven into the Protectionist block. The dispute about the right of fishing in the Bay of Fundy, which at one time threatened serious consequences, has been satisfactorily arranged, and has been made the occasion of a treaty by which the first great step in the establishment of Free-trade between the two nations has been secured. By Lord Elgin's treaty, just completed, the citizens of the United States are to enjoy the same privileges, in regard to fishing, as are possessed by the colonists on all the coasts of the British North-American provinces; that is, they will obtain the right of fishing within three miles of all bays, inlets, coves, &c.; they will be allowed to erect and carry on fishing establishments on British North-American territory. The naval force hitherto kept up by Great Britain to protect the provincial fishermen is to be removed. In exchange for these privileges there is to be complete reciprocity and Free-trade between the United States and the Canadian provinces in all articles the product of each, with the exception of sugar and tobacco coming from the United States: these are to pay the same duties as are levied upon these articles when arriving from British colonies or other parts of the world. Though manufactured articles are not to be admitted under the terms of the treaty, yet as Western Canada daily produces more wheat, the operation of the treaty cannot fail to be of importance to the province. An effort was made by Lord Elgin to obtain American registers for vessels built at Quebec, St. John's, and the other ship-building ports of the province, but the American Government declined, and this, therefore, does not enter into the treaty. Upon the whole Lord Elgin deserves credit for the settlement of a difficult question, so much to the advantage of all parties.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Hampstead Heath is again spared to us for a season: Sir T. M. Wilson's new application—the fifth—for Parliamentary powers to build upon it, in spite of the prohibition in his father's will, being virtually defeated by the adverse decision of the Judges to whom in due course it was referred. The far-famed "Spaniards" then—the cockney Corso—is still open to the votaries of donkey-racing; and the invigorating breezes and noble views on the wild heath, to all lovers of nature in her simplest and healthiest aspects. But whilst we congratulate the public upon the success of their cause, so far, let us not disguise the real state of the case, and the dangers which attend the future. There are three parties in the present dispute. On the one side stands, alone, Sir Thomas Wilson; who wants to make as much money as he can out of his life-interest in the property, by granting building leases. On the other side are, first, certain persons who already rejoice in the possession of mansions or villas on the Heath; and, wishing to keep the place select, vehemently denounce the pretensions of others to participate in the advantages of so healthy and agreeable a place of residence; and, secondly, the general public, who protest against being "built out" of a place of favourite resort, which they have long considered their own property. For Sir T. M. Wilson, who, moved by the desire for gain, wants to do "what he likes with his own," we, of course, have not a word to say; for the exclusive Hampsteadites we have few sympathies; for the public we feel largely. But sentiment has nothing to do with the case: lawyers have no sentiment; and, unless a timely arrangement be come to for putting the matter upon a sure and more rational footing than it commands at present, grievous disappointment may ensue. In simple English, the public must buy Hampstead Heath if they would continue to call it their own. It is saved to their use for the present, and will be, probably, during the lifetime of Sir T. M. Wilson, by the generous provisions of the late Sir T. Wilson's will; but when Sir T. M. Wilson's next heir comes into possession, he may with his son cut off the entail, and build away without let or hindrance. The Government has found money to establish Parks for the people of the south and east, at Battersea and Bethnal-green, both in swamps; why not now secure this splendid site for a People's Park in the north, accessible as it is by aid of the East and West India Dock and Birmingham Junction Railway, from the extremest limits of the metropolis? By the way, if the contemplated measure of Municipal Reform be passed next session, it will probably be within the powers of the local governing body to effect this arrangement. Why should not London have the same right to purchase parks and gardens for the recreation of her hard-working denizens as Manchester and Liverpool?

THE LOSS OF THE "EUROPA."

The melancholy loss of the *Europa*, by fire, with so many brave fellows on board, suggests the absolute necessity of establishing some stringent regulations for guarding against such catastrophes for the future, or at least mitigating their terrible consequences when they occur. Two essential points require attention—first, the supervision of the loading of passenger ships, to prevent the stowing away in juxta-position of articles, which, under such circumstances, naturally generate spontaneous combustion; and secondly, the provision of sufficient boats, and their proper control and regulation, in case of disaster occurring.

In the case of the *Europa*, it appears, from the statement of Captain Gardner, that the fore-part of the *Europa*, where the fire broke out, was filled with a miscellaneous collection of tow, oil, varnish, rope, and sails. Now it is well known that oil and fibrous vegetable matters, such as the hemp in ropes, tow, sails, &c., are chemical elements of combustion; and, whenever they are packed together in the close, warm hold of a ship, the bursting out of a conflagration is only a question of time. Surely provision should be made to extend a knowledge of such simple facts as these to those to whose charge our lives and property are daily entrusted; and even to compel attention to obvious precautionary requirements, in case of neglect on their part.

With respect to the chances of escape when the mischief happens, poor indeed it is, as it always was. Either there are no boats, or the boats have been made fixtures, and crammed with, perhaps, the most unwieldy portions of the cargo; or, if they are moveable and serviceable as boats, there is no authority and experience to control and regulate their use. In the case of the *Europa*, it happened that there was a pretty good supply of boats, though not all of them available; and there is no doubt that, if they had been made proper use of, and the crew had been under any sort of discipline, every soul in the ill-fated ship—including the brave and devoted Colonel Moore—who refused to quit the vessel as long as one of the men under his command was on board—might have been saved. It is not enough that passenger ships should carry a sufficient number of boats for escape in case of disaster, they should be compelled to exercise their crews daily at clearing, and lowering, and manning them, so as to be ready in case of need. They should be taught also, to have confidence in their commanders in all such extremities.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

It appears, from the reply to a question asked in the Commons, that Lord Palmerston does not intend to let the "Smoke Bill" end in smoke; but that he has sent round printed notices to the owners of the eight thousand eight hundred and odd furnaces and chimneys which now vomit forth tons of unconsumed carbon into the atmosphere within the

limits of the metropolis, that it will come into operation on the 1st of August, and will be strictly enforced. Whilst a great public boon will be achieved, and a great public scandal removed, by this enactment, it is gratifying to be able to add that it will entail no hardship upon individuals, no vexatious interference with their rights or property. On the contrary, as is now well ascertained, all so-called smoke is waste, attributable solely to the carelessness and laziness of the workmen employed to stoke the fires; and the money penalties inflicted by the Act will afford, to the latter, a powerful inducement to a more attentive performance of their duties for the future, which mere considerations of economy have failed to obtain.

MUSIC.

THE two Opera-houses, Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, have presented no novelty during the week. At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Grisi's farewell performances have been suspended, by her severe indisposition; but she was sufficiently recovered to be able to re-appear on Thursday, in one of her greatest parts—*Lucrezia Borgia*. This evening, it is announced that she is to perform *Valentina*, in the "Huguenots." At the ROYAL OPERA, the "Seraglio" has been three times repeated, with undiminished—we may say, indeed, with increased—success. The beauties of Mozart's delicious music become more apparent as it is better known; and its only fault in this opera—the length of some of the airs in the heroine's part—has been removed by several judicious curtailments made by Madame Rudersdorff. "Acis and Galatea," we understand, is in preparation; with Sims Reeves as *Acis*; Madame Rudersdorff (who speaks and sings in English with the ease and purity of a native) as *Galatea*; and Formes as the giant *Polyphemus*.

DONIZETTI's pretty comic opera, "La Fille du Régiment," in its original form, as written for the French Opéra Comique, has been produced with immense success by the French company, at the St. JAMES'S. On the first night (Wednesday) the house was full to overflowing; and the Queen, with several members of the Royal family, was among the occupants of the boxes. In the part of the heroine, the little *Vivandière*, Madame Marie Cabel was entirely in her element. She performed it as a Frenchwoman only can—with an airy, graceful coquetry—a vivacity untinged with the slightest coarseness or vulgarity, and even with that exquisite perfection of toilette, which the women of any other country would strive in vain to imitate. The music, though by an Italian composer, is admirably suited to the Parisian singers and the Parisian public, for whom it was written, and Madame Cabel's singing was as delicious as her acting. In short, she created an absolute furor, and would do so were this opera repeated a dozen times. The representation as a whole, was very satisfactory. The other performers, taken individually, showed no brilliant powers, but they understood their parts, worked together zealously and well, and produced that completeness of ensemble which is so general on the French stage and so rare on ours.

THE principal concert of the week was that of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday evening, which terminated the series of this season. It was universally deemed the best of the series, and was, probably, one of the very best ever given by this Society during an existence approaching to half a century. Every piece, vocal as well as instrumental, was a gem of the very purest water. The Symphonies were, Mendelssohn's, in A ("the Italian Symphony"); and Beethoven's, in C minor. The Overtures were the "Freischütz," and "Jessonda." The pianoforte Concerto was Beethoven's, in E flat, performed by Herr Pauer. The vocal pieces were the great scene from the "Freischütz," "Before my eyes beheld him," sung by Clara Novello; the aria, "Sorgete," from Rossini's "Maometto Secondo," sung by Belletti; and the charming duet in the first scene of the "Nozze di Figaro," sung by the above great vocalists. The room was crowded to overflowing, and we have never seen an audience in a state of more animated enjoyment; nor have we ever seen a Philharmonic season terminate leaving a more agreeable impression.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S CONCERT, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, was one of the most remarkable of the season. As a pianist this young lady is now admitted to have no superior. Her powers of execution are boundless—not exceeded by those of Thalberg himself. But, unlike Thalberg and the performers of his school, she does not use her powers for purposes of mere display, or waste them on frivolous music. Her pure and severe taste is one of her most remarkable qualities. She has devoted herself to the study of the great masters, and has employed her marvellous gifts of execution in interpreting and developing their grandest and most beautiful conceptions. At this concert, her principal piece was Beethoven's Concerto in G, the most arduous of all his compositions for the piano. She surmounted every difficulty with the quietness and self-possession of one to whom difficulty has no existence; while her intelligence and expression gave an indescribable charm to her whole performance. She also played Mendelssohn's Serenade; Studies by Mayer and Kullack; and a Notturno by Chopin. The concert was agreeably varied by a number of fine vocal pieces, sung by Miss Dolby, M. Miranda, and Herr Reichtart. Reeves was absent (as is too often the case) in consequence of sudden indisposition. The room was crowded with fashionable company; and a great number of the most eminent professional musicians were present.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday next the performances, at this theatre, will be under the patronage of Australian Colonists, and Major the Hon. H. L. Powys, Honorary Secretary of the Central Association in Aid of the Wives and Families, Widows and Orphans, of Soldiers ordered to the East. The proceeds will be given for the support of the wives and families of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war; and Mr. Coppin, the Australasian comedian (who has won "golden opinions," as well by his generosity to charitable institutions, as by his histrionic talent), has given his services gratuitously, and will appear, on Monday evening, in two favourite characters.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—M. Latour, the French aéronaut, ascended in a balloon, on Tuesday, from these Gardens, in a very satisfactory manner. After a journey of some four miles, at an altitude of 2000 yards, the cords were cut, and the aéronaut descended in a parachute, at a very gradual rate, occupying nearly three-quarters of an hour, during which time no apparent oscillation took place; thereby establishing the assertion of M. Latour—that he has the power, through his apparatus, of, to some degree, sustaining and guiding himself in the air. The great number of persons who were in the Gardens were much gratified with the aéronaut's feats.

GORE HOUSE.—The bazaar appointed to commence on Tuesday next, under the patronage of the Queen, on the estate belonging to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, will be honoured by the attendance of the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester. The stalls will be presided over by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Hastings, Viscountess Palmerston, and other ladies of rank and distinction. It is understood the tents are to be pitched on the site of the intended new National Gallery.

ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.—Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, the morning was ushered in with the usual indications of loyalty and respect. The royal standard was displayed on the steeples of the churches of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; St. Luke's, and the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. In consequence of the absence of the troops engaged in the present war no review took place, the débâts of the various regiments simply going through the ordinary inspection. At one o'clock a grand *feu de joie* was fired from the mortars in St. James's park, and simultaneously the guns of the Tower, the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, Sheerness, and other places were fired. The various steamers and vessels as usual exhibited the colours of all nations except those of Russia.

ELECTION OF SIR GEORGE GREY.—On Saturday last, Sir George Grey, whose acceptance of the Secretarship of the Colonies, had created a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Morpeth, was re-elected without opposition.

ON Monday the Lords of the Admiralty gave notice at Lloyd's that transports were required to convey several hundred tons of oats to Varna, on the Black Sea, for the cavalry horses; also to convey 140 tons of provisions from the River Thames, 500 tons from Gosport, and 250 tons from Plymouth to Malta; and 300 tons of naval stores from the Thames to the Mediterranean.

AN AMERICAN FRIGATE IN THE BLACK SEA.—A letter from Belcos, of the 4th, states that the *Cumberland* frigate, on board which was Commodore Stringham, the Commander of the American station, had made a reconnaissance in the Black Sea.

BEEF FOR THE BALTIC.—We have seen a letter from an officer in the Baltic fleet to a friend in London, strongly recommending, as a mercantile speculation, that a cargo of "notions" should be sent out, as Brother Jonathan phrases it. The supplies in the fleet are very short of shirts, groceries, good butter, wine, and beer. A large supply of the article last specified—bitter beer and stout of the best quality—it is stated, could not fail to pay.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. The new President of the Royal Society will be, it is said, Lord Rotesley; but the election, we believe, will not take place till St. Andrew's Day, the 30th of November next.

The Earl of Ellesmere, as President of the Geographical Society, has been giving two *conversaciones* to the members of the Society, and to people who are supposed to know as much of distant places as the members of the Travellers' Club. They have been well attended; and, though the conversation did not dwell so much on recent geographical discoveries as some were led to suppose, but turned to other familiar subjects—the fine pictures to be seen at every fresh glance—and to those common topics—

Who gave the ball or paid the visit last; yet all seemed to agree that the meetings were of the most pleasant description. Lord de Grey and Lord Ellesmere have fine rooms for such assemblies; and any noblemen who have fine reception-rooms should so some indifferent fellows contend, be elected presidents of learned societies. We should be sorry indeed to lose Lord Rose or Lord Mahon, for noblemen better housed, but certainly less fitted for the duties which these two distinguished noblemen discharge with so much advantage to science and antiquity.

Old books of real importance are getting up in price. A copy of the first edition of Milton's "Comus"—a very thin quarto, of the year 1637, printed for Humphrey Robinson—sold, at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, on Wednesday last, for £26. Contrast this price with the prices quoted in Lowndes! At Rhodes's sale, a copy sold for £1 3s.; Steevens's copy sold for the same sum; at Jadi's, there was an advance of five shillings, and at Hollis's, £2 10s. was considered an outrageous high price. The copy sold on Wednesday was certainly a very fine copy, but it had no attractions of binding—it was an auctioneer's discovery, at the end of a fine copy of Simmons's edition of "Paradise Lost," the quarto, of 1668. At a country sale, the two would have sold as one—and at a "Paradise Lost" price.

We were present at the sale of Mr. Seth Stephenson's ivory casket, to which we called attention in our column of last week. Many besides ourselves were present; collectors, keepers, dealers—

Jews from St. Mary Axe for gain so wary,
Who, for old clothes, would even axe St. Mary.

There was an eager competition. It was entered at ten guineas, and went quickly on, but by slow figures, to fifty guineas. Here it stopped for a time; and here, if we are not mistaken, it was dropped by the British Museum. Mr. Chaffers vied with Mr. Bohn; and it was, in a breathless suspense, finally knocked down to Mr. Walesby for £71. Mr. Stephenson, we have heard, gave £5 for it. Some men do meet with bargains. Nor are we disinclined to consider this casket, at its auction price, in any other light than a cheap acquisition. Here is a casket in which Alexander might have placed a Froissart or an Ivanhoe.

The English pictures at Christie's, to which we last week devoted attention, sold at Manchester and Liverpool, or rather at Agnew and Grundy prices. The "Spae Wife" of Philip brought 340 guineas; a "Hayfield," by Linnell, a picture of the year 1854, sold for 455 guineas; Callicott's "Hampstead Heath" brought 338 guineas; and Goodall's "Raising the Maypole" was knocked down at 805 guineas. What would Haydon have said to such fancy prices?

They are about to raise the Horse Guards—not the standard of the men enlisted, but the building at Whitehall, which bears their name. The architect will be either Sir Charles Barry or Mr. Pennethorne. The Horse Guards was built by Vardy, after a design furnished, it is said, by Kent. Just a century ago, and its first scaffolding was about it. We are not sorry for the change, though we shall miss a London feature intimately connected with "Butcher Billy," the bluff, bold, Marquis of Granby, the kind-hearted Duke of York, and the great Duke of Wellington. As the Duke himself said, "Her Majesty's Government must be carried on;" and the present building is insufficient for the requirements of the public service. If they remove the clock, how many old gentlemen's watches will go wrong?

This change in the Horse Guards, reminds us of a piece of architectural detail upon which we have long wished to say a few words. No one who contrasts the sculpture at Somerset House—in the part by Sir William Chambers—with the sculpture of the new building erected by Mr. Pennethorne, or the sculpture in the new front of Buckingham Palace, but sees at once how infinitely superior the old work is to the new. How is this? Mr. Pennethorne has been alive to the beauty of the old carvings, for he has had careful moulds made from every key-stone, or base-relief he was desirous to introduce. Perhaps he does not pay enough. Yet this, we think, is hardly the secret. Let us but remember by whom the carvings in the old building were made—by Bacon, Banks, Wilton, Nollekens, Carlini, and Flaxman. The new sculptures are probably by nameless men destined to remain nameless. Of the prices paid by Chambers, we have some curious unpublished particulars, to which we shall hereafter direct attention.

We are to have a sale, on the last two days of June, of the duplicates and imperfect books of the magnificent library of Early English Poetry, formed by the late Mr. Miller, of Craignentiny, and of Britwell, in Buckinghamshire. The collection contains some very choice articles; and all who are curious to possess treasures not of everyday occurrence, should look to this sale. Mr. Miller was so choice in the size of his copies, that he applied a foot rule—which he carried, like a carpenter, in his pocket—to every volume, before he ventured on a single bidding. He was, consequently, known at auctions as *Measure Miller*.

The nine days' sale of Mr. Caff's coins brought £3760 1s. There is to be another nine days, commencing on Monday next, so that we may estimate Mr. Caff's cabinet at something like £6000. It was essentially a cabinet of English coins. The largest sum obtained for any one coin was £140, for the very rare and very celebrated crown-piece of Henry VIII. The King is seen in full face, and crowned, with the sword in his right hand, and the orb in his left. The next largest sum was £80 for a gold coin (a ryal) of Queen Mary I. The Queen is represented standing in a ship, crowned, with a sword in her right hand, and her left resting on a shield, bearing the Royal arms. On the side of the ship is a rose, and at the stern a flag, with the letter M. The third highest sum was £77, for a pattern piece in gold of Edward VI. From its weight, it is supposed to have been designed for a three-sovereign piece. Three coins of Kings of Mercia brought £62, £51, and £48. A gold ryal of Queen Elizabeth sold for £30 10s., and a spur ryal of James I. brought £25 10s.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, and suite, arrived in two Royal carriages at the Mansion house, where they partook of refreshment with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and other civic dignitaries; after which the distinguished party proceeded to the Royal Exchange, Bank, East India House, and other public City buildings. A great crowd had assembled in the City, but there was a sufficient force of police present to prevent the least interruption to

A MONSTER EXCURSION.—Notwithstanding the war,—or perhaps, rather in consequence of it—the Parisians have schemes afoot for "monster excursions" on a greater scale than has ever been known. The most attractive programme for the lovers of long voyages with small comforts is one promising "Thirty days in the East for £40, all extra included." For this trifling sum a man may visit all the ports in the Mediterranean, spend three days at Naples, "perhaps" ascend Mount Vesuvius, see the Pirus, Athens, the Archipelago, and Constantinople, and then return to France by Civita Vecchia, and spend a long day in Rome.



INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT GIBRALTAR. ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY
AT GIBRALTAR.

HER Majesty's Birthday was kept on the 24th of May, with great spirit. Precisely at twelve o'clock the first gun of a Royal salute was fired from the Rock Gun—a height of nearly 1500 feet. The galleries then gave forth their jets of flame and smoke; and a most extraordinary sight it was to see these spouting from an almost invisible aperture in a wall of rock.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the inspection of British troops, at Scutari, on her Majesty's Birthday. We now engrave, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, the festal obelisk which was erected on the occasion, in the centre of the Guards' camp. This tasteful design consisted of a square base, inscribed "God Save the Queen," and panelled and festooned with garlands; upon the sides were piled the drums and colours of the regiment, and above rose the obelisk, inscribed "V." in wreaths, and surmounted with a floral crown. The loyal device was altogether very prettily executed.

The accompanying View of Tetschen is from the sketch-book of a Correspondent.

Tetschen is altogether a flourishing town, with railway communication, and enjoys one of the most romantic situations which the banks of the Elbe can afford. It lies at the foot of the tall rock, on which stands the Castle of Tetschen, the seat of Count Thun, to whom the village and adjoining domain belong. The rock on which the castle stands was strongly fortified during the Thirty Years and the Seven Years wars, and was again placed in a state of defence by Napoleon, in 1813. The present castle was finished in 1775. On the opposite bank of the river are the baths.

Below Tetschen, "the Elbe is pent up between bold cliffs and huge natural battlements of rock, clothed in rich foliage wherever it is possible for a tree to hang, and broken by smooth plots of verdure leading away into romantic dells. It has all the variety of our own Wye, on almost the scale of the majestic Rhine."—*Reeve*.

Reverting to the result of the recent Conference (detailed in our Journal of last week), the *Prussian Correspondence*, of Berlin, which is considered a semi-official journal, has the following, under date of the 13th:

The assertions of the press relative to the late interview of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, prove that public opinion has justly appreciated the great significance of that event. The invitation addressed to the King of Prussia by his august nephew to meet him at Tetschen, has not only furnished to the King an opportunity of renewing verbally his congratulations to the young Imperial couple, but has also



MILITARY OBELISK AT SCUTARI, ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The regiments on the plain in succession—the 13th, 39th, 92nd (Highlanders), 89th, and 17th—fired a *feu de joie*. Three cheers were then given, which made old "Calpe" ring again. The troops were commanded by Colonel Gordon, Royal Artillery. The day's evolutions concluded by marching past in slow time before his Excellency Sir Robert Gardiner, who, with a large staff, was on the ground—the gallant and honoured commander of the fortress of the world. Crowds of people came in from Spain in their national costume, giving a gay variety to the scene.



TEVSCHEN, IN BOHEMIA, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.



OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PETROPOLIS RAILWAY, BRAZIL.—BENEDICTION OF THE LOCOMOTIVES.

permitted the Sovereigns, as well as their advisers, to discuss confidentially the questions relative to the present European crisis. We may, for our part, confirm with entire certainty the news that the result of that interview has been most satisfactory in every respect. Not only have the relations of sympathy and confidence which before united the two Princes been again strengthened by the frank and immediate communication of their personal views; but the political deliberations have ended in a perfect understanding as to the bearing of the treaty concluded by the two Great Powers, in relation to their common action. We do not think we are mistaken in summing up the political result of the conference of Teschen in this way: that it has given fresh strength to the treaty of the 20th of April, and prevented any future misunderstanding. Whatever may be the turn that events may take, we have now a fresh guarantee that Prussia and Austria consider their interests as closely connected, as well as regards the other members of the Germanic Confederation, as the foreign Powers, and that they are decided on acting in common to bring about a prompt and satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. We learn that the two allied Sovereigns have expressed their entire satisfaction at the result of the deliberations of Teschen, and that it is in this sense that the communications which have been addressed by the two Cabinets to their diplomatic agents, have been drawn up.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PETROPOLIS RAILWAY.

On the 29th of August, 1852, the Emperor of Brazil cut the first turf of the first railway in his dominions; this interesting event was illustrated in our Journal of Nov. 6 following; and we have now to record the completion of the work then begun. This, however, is but a portion of the contemplated scheme, and extends from the port of Maná, at the head of the bay of Rio de Janeiro, to the base of the mountain range which runs parallel with the coast line: the continuation of the line to the river Parnhybu, and ultimately to the navigable river San Francisco, is the great undertaking on which the hopes of the country are fixed.

The inauguration of this first section of the great future railway took place on the 30th of April, and was marked by all the ceremonials which its importance deserved.

The progressive character of the Brazilians, and their appreciation of all material improvements, were strongly evinced on this occasion; and, now that they have tested for themselves the benefits of railway locomotion, they hail with fervour the means which promise the opening up of those boundless and fertile tracts of their country which have remained up to this time absolutely profitless.

At an early hour steam-boats and feluahs, freighted with curious and eager passengers, left the city of Rio, anxious to reach Maná before the arrival of the Emperor and Court.

At the appointed time the Royal steamer approached the pier; rockets announced the landing of their Imperial Majesties, banners of every nation waved in the breeze, and the loud welcome of human voices was mingled with military music. Two long lines of the principal personages of the realm were formed on the pier, eager to show their homage by kissing the hands of their Majesties as they passed.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by the authorities of the Railway, and conducted to the rooms prepared for their reception. One of the iron station houses had been fitted with galleries for the accommodation of spectators, and spaces in the centre were appropriated to the thrones of the Emperor and Empress, the chapel and altar of the Bishop, and the seats of the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps.

When the illustrious visitors had taken their seats, the ceremony of the benediction of the locomotives was performed by the Bishop and his Clergy, accompanied by solemn and appropriate music.

The locomotives, which had been in waiting in the station, were then dispatched; one as a pilot, in charge of Mr. E. B. Webb, the resident



SHIPPING THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, AT MORDEN WHARF, EAST GREENWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

engineer; and another, driven by Mr. William Bragge, the Engineer-in-Chief, brought up a train of carriages, one of which had been sumptuously fitted for the use of the Imperial Family and the Ministerial circle.

The Emperor and Empress were conducted to their seats by Senor Irene Evangelista de Sonza, the originator and president of the Railway Company; and, the rest of the carriages being filled by the invited guests, the train departed, amidst the deafening "Vivas" of the astonished and enthusiastic crowd. A third engine followed, in charge of Mr. Charles Rolfe, who has constructed the electric telegraph on the Railway. Piquees of National Guards were stationed at regular intervals along the line, and every elevated position was crowded with spectators.

On the arrival of the train at Frazozo, it was welcomed by a discharge of rockets, and their Majesties and suite alighted and partook of slight refreshment; shortly afterwards returning in the same manner to Maná, and travelling for some distance at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour.

The Emperor and Empress, having alighted from their carriage, expressed themselves in terms of great delight at the pleasure received from their novel journey.

The originator of the Railway then addressed his Majesty, and eloquently illustrated the great benefits which railway communication would ensure to the empire, adding:

This Railway, Senor, should not be allowed to remain within its present limits; and, if I may count on encouragement from your Majesty, it will, assuredly, not cease to advance until its most spacious station be erected on the left bank of the Rio das Velhas. There will be accumulated, for conveyance to the great market of Rio, that enormous mass of produce which will be contributed to the public prosperity by the country, watered by that immense fluvial artery the Rio San Francisco. It will be then, Senor, that the majestic bay whose waters wash the shores of the capital of the empire, will have its spacious and sheltered anchorage crowded with ships innumerable. Then, Senor, will Rio de Janeiro be a centre of commerce, industry, wealth, civilisation, and strength, having nothing to envy in any spot in the world.

His Majesty graciously answered—

The Directors of the Imperial Petropolis Railway and Steam Navigation Company may feel assured that no less than theirs is my pleasure in taking a part in the commencement of an enterprise which will so greatly encourage the commerce, arts, and industry of this empire.

The Emperor then conferred upon Senor Irene the title of Baron of Maná, in acknowledgment of the important services he had rendered to his native country.

Accompanied by the Baron of Maná, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Bragge, his Majesty then inspected the works on the line, and examined with much minuteness the construction of the locomotives.

A division of the Station had been decorated and laid out for the banquet, of which the Emperor and his suite, and the élite of the company, partook; whilst other trains were dispatched for the gratification of the spectators.

When we reflect that the works on this Railway were executed in the short space of twenty months, under the burning rays of a tropical sun, with labourers accustomed only to the most primitive modes of operation, and at a great distance from England we cannot withhold our praise from those engaged in this enterprise. We sincerely congratulate the Brazilians upon the noble spirit they have displayed in the commencement of their great national undertaking.

Mr. Bragge has been honoured by the Emperor conferring upon him the title and decoration of Cavalier of the Order of the Rose.

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

VERY few years since it would have been deemed almost an act of insanity, to have even contemplated a submarine telegraphic communication between England and the continent of Europe. The fact, however, great and important as it is, has been accomplished, and with astonishing success. In the month of September, 1851, the first Submarine Telegraph—that between Dover and Calais, now hourly in use—was completed. We have since seen a telegraphic communication under the sea established between Dover and Ostend, between Orfordness and the Hague, between Portpatrick and Donaghadee; besides numerous short lines, such as from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth, and across the Frith of Forth, &c. But by far the largest and most important of the Submarine Telegraphs now in progress, is that of which we present an Illustration to-day. This great undertaking is intended to unite Europe with Africa (with, probably, a branch to Malta), and will, no doubt, ultimately extend to our Indian Empire, where, as most of our readers are aware, a very extensive system of telegraph is in course of construction, under the superintendence of Dr. O'Shaughnessy. The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph cable will be in three portions: the first (about 90 miles) will be laid between the Gulf of Spezia and Cape Corso—the northernmost point of the island of Corsica—where the submarine communication will be joined to the overland system of telegraph now being constructed throughout that island; the second portion of the cable (about ten or eleven miles) stretches across the Strait of Bonifacio, joining the Sardinian overland line near Cape Falcon; the third and longest portion will be laid from Cape Cagliari to the African coast, where it will join the French Algerian system, which was opened on the 16th January. This distance will require no less than 150 miles of submarine telegraph; and, when we consider that the whole will be in one continuous length—that its weight will exceed 1200 tons, and that it will have to be sunk in water which is, in many places, at least 400 fathoms in depth, we may well be amazed at the gigantic strides of science and enterprise in the present age. The first portion of the cable (about 110 miles) is, as we write, complete; and nearly all shipped on board the *Persian* steamer.

The contractors for the entire 250 miles of submarine, as well as the land lines, are Messrs. Tupper and Carr, of Mansion-house-place, and Birmingham. The cable is being manufactured at the Wire Rope-works of Messrs. W. Keeper and Co., Morden Wharf, East Greenwich. The insulated gutta percha wires are supplied by the Gutta Percha Company, of which Mr. Statham is the able and indefatigable director. The details of manufacture are as follows:—Round a hempen core well saturated with tar, pitch, oil, and tallow, in certain proportions, are laid or twisted, by a beautiful machine, six insulated copper wires, which, in fact, constitute the "telegraph." A worming of hemp is at the same time laid (also by machinery) between the interstices of the gutta percha, and over this again a layer of hemp of the best quality, prepared like the core, is wound from bobbins revolving at considerable speed. The object of covering the gutta percha wires thus carefully and securely is to ensure their not being injured by the second and finishing process. The telegraph having been prepared as above, is covered with twelve iron wires laid by machinery into a continuous spiral form. The wires are of No. 1 Birmingham gauge, or about 5-16 of an inch in diameter, and so beautifully are they all brought together, that a section of the telegraph, when covered with the outer protection of wires, shows almost mathematical accuracy in all its details. The weight of the cable is about eight tons to the mile, and it is reckoned by the contractors that, working at present speed, the whole 250 miles, weighing about 2000 tons, will be completed and ready to lay down in the month of August. To show the speed with which things are done now-a-days, we may mention that on the 16th January last the grass was growing, where, since then, owing to the personal exertions of Mr. Glass, the managing partner of Messrs. Keeper and Co., a substantial brick factory has been erected; a tank, 75 feet in diameter, built, and in that tank has been coiled, and is now being shipped, 110 miles of telegraph cable, and fifty miles towards the second. The contract is with the Mediterranean Telegraph Company, of which Mr. John W. Brett, the eminent telegraph engineer—the pioneer, indeed, of submarine communication—is the gérant and concessionnaire from the French and Sardinian Governments.

To inaugurate the completion of the first portion was the object of the assemblage on Wednesday week, which was graced by the presence of the leading men of science in London; and, first the rest mentioned, the Indian Ambassador, Lord Weston, Lord Radstock, Mr. Brown, Dr. M. L. M. Professor Faraday, Wheatstone, Miller, Grove, the Foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition, and a numerous party. After inspecting the works, machinery, &c., and firing guns through the cable, passing messages, and other interesting experiments, the party adjourned to the Crown and Sceptre, where an elegant déjeuner wound up the day to the satisfaction and gratification of all the visitors.

On Wednesday last the screw-steamer *Persian* sailed from Greenwich with the electric cables, for uniting Piedmont and Corsica, and Corsica and Sardinia; and the new screw-steamer *Athenian*, of 1350 tons, is engaged to take out the remaining great cable for uniting Sardinia and Africa. The cost of the shipping the cables has become a serious item in consequence of the War in the East—the *Athenian* being engaged at a sum exceeding £1000 per week, for the hire of the vessel alone; and the expenses of the *Persian*, and labour only, in shipping the present cable, have, in about a fortnight, exceeded £3000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHIRURGUS.—Problem No. 538 is perfectly correct. Your last shall be examined. Contributors of Games, Problems, &c. should always send their names and addresses.
AMATEUR.—The *Chess-player's Chronicle* is published on the 1st of every month, by Kent and Co., 52, Paternoster-row.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.—No. 537, by Chirurgus. J. M. of Sherburn, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM.—No. 538, by G. R. M. P. Sancho, F. T. W. Fergus, Box and Cox, J. E. B. Shattock, Chirurgus, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM.—No. 539, by R. W. B. Ellersmere, J. P. Box and Cox, M. P., Paul P. True Blue, Chirurgus E. T. of Oxford, J. G. S., Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.—By J. P., M. P., Dux, C. C., Ernest, Philip, S. S. T., Omega, D. D., True Blue, Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

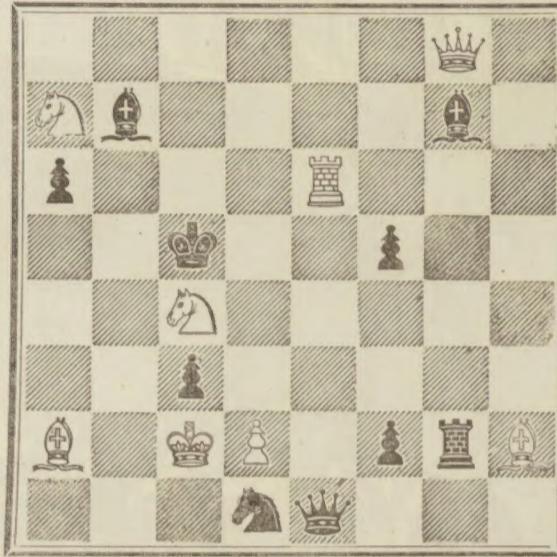
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 537.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt sq (ch) Q takes Q (best) 4. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 4th
2. B to Q 6th (ch) B takes B 5. P to Q 4th—Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 540.

By H. TURTON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

Fine Game between Messrs. SZEN and BUDZINSKI.

(King's Bishop's Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Q B P takes P (ch) P takes P	29. Q B P takes P (ch) P takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	30. Q R to Q B sq (ch) K to Q Kt 2nd	30. Q R to Q B sq (ch) K to Q Kt 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	31. P takes P Kt to Q 4th	31. P takes P Kt to Q 4th
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	32. B to Q 2nd B to Q 5th	32. B to Q 2nd B to Q 5th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	33. K R to K B sq R to K sq (ch)	33. K R to K B sq R to K sq (ch)
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	34. K to Q 3rd B to K 3rd	34. K to Q 3rd B to K 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	35. P to Kt 3rd R to Q sq	35. P to Kt 3rd R to Q sq
8. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	36. K to Q B 2nd B to K 4th	36. K to Q B 2nd B to K 4th
9. P to K 5th	P to K 5th	37. K R to K B 3rd B to Q 3rd	37. K R to K B 3rd B to Q 3rd
10. Kt to Kt sq	P takes P	38. K to Q Kt 3rd R to K Kt 5th	38. K to Q Kt 3rd R to K Kt 5th
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq	39. Q R to Q B 5th B takes R	39. Q R to Q B 5th B takes R
12. P takes P	Q B to Q 2nd	(d)	(d)
13. P to K 6th (a)	P takes P	40. P takes B (e) R to K Kt 5th	40. P takes B (e) R to K Kt 5th
14. Q Kt Kt K B P P to K B 6th	P to K B 6th	41. B to Q R 5th K to Q B sq	41. B to Q R 5th K to Q B sq
15. B takes K P Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	42. P to Q 6th K to Q Kt sq	42. P to Q 6th K to Q Kt sq
16. P to Q B 4th Q to K 4th	P to K 4th	43. R to Q 3rd Kt to Q Kt 3rd	43. R to Q 3rd Kt to Q Kt 3rd
17. Q takes K Kt P R to Q B sq	Q takes K	44. B takes Kt P takes B R to Kt 5th (ch)	44. B takes Kt P takes B R to Kt 5th (ch)
18. B takes B (ch) Q takes B	Q takes B	45. R to Q 5th (f) R R Kt Kt P (ch)	45. R to Q 5th (f) R R Kt Kt P (ch)
19. Kt to K B 3rd P to K R 4th (b)	P to K R 4th (b)	46. K to Q B 2nd K to Q B 2nd	46. K to Q B 2nd K to Q B 2nd
20. Q tks Kt (ch) (c) takes Q	Q takes Q	47. R takes K R P R to K Kt 5th	47. R takes K R P R to K Kt 5th
21. Kt takes Q (ch) B takes Kt	B takes Kt	48. K to Q 3rd R to Q Kt 5th	48. K to Q 3rd R to Q Kt 5th
22. Kt to K B 6th B to Q 5th	P to K 5th	49. K to Q B 3rd R to Q Kt 8th	49. K to Q B 3rd R to Q Kt 8th
23. Kt takes K R R to K B sq (ch)	R to K B sq (ch)	50. R to K B 5th K to Q 3rd	50. R to K B 5th K to Q 3rd
24. K to K 2nd B takes Kt	P to K 5th	51. P to K R 5th K to K 3rd	51. P to K R 5th K to K 3rd
25. B to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	52. R to K B 5th K to B 3rd	52. R to K B 5th K to B 3rd
26. Q R to Q sq (ch) K to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	53. K to Q B 2nd R to Q Kt 5th	53. K to Q B 2nd R to Q Kt 5th
27. P to K 4th P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 4th	54. R to Q B 5th (g) P takes R	54. R to Q B 5th (g) P takes R
28. P to Q R 4th P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	55. P to Q B 7th Black surrendered.	55. P to Q B 7th Black surrendered.

(a) White plays all this attack extremely well.

(b) He has no better move in his power. If he play the Queen to K B 3rd, or K 2nd, to guard his Bishop, the Q Kt attacks her with terrible effect.

(c) A good move, but we believe that Q to K Kt 5th would have been still better.

(d) Well played.

(e) No man knows the value of two such Pawns as these, or the way to play them to most advantage, better than Mr. Szén.

(f) Bizarre as this move looks at first sight, it will be found to be the most expeditious mode of terminating the struggle.

(g) White's concluding moves are very clever, and remind one of some of Mr. Szén's play in his palmyr time.

CONSULTATION GAME.

Mr. LÖWENTHAL plays against the Rev. T. GORDON (Gamma) and Mr. BRIEN.

(Allgaier Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P. to Q 5h	R to K B sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. R takes P	Kt to Q B 7th (g)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	26. R takes B	Kt to B 6th
4. P to K 4th	P to K 5th	27. R to Q 4th	P to K Kt 6th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K 4th	28. R to Q sq	R to K B 7th
6. B to Q B 4th	K R to his 2nd	29. R to K sq	R takes K Kt P (ch)
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	30. K to R sq	R to K R 7th (ch)
8. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt	31. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
9. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	32. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 7th
10. B takes P	K to Q R 3d (a)	33. P to Q 6th	P to K 5th
11. Q to her 2nd	P to Q 4th	34. Kt to Q sq (h)	R to K R 8th (ch)
12. Castles	K to his Kt 3rd	35. K to Kt 2nd	R takes Kt
13. B to K Kt 5th	K to his Kt 2nd	36. P to K 5th	P to K R 6th (ch)
14. Q to K B 4th	B takes B	37. K takes Kt P	R to Kt 8th
15. Q to K B 7th (ch) K to his Kt 3rd	B takes B	38. K to B 4th (i)	P to K R 7th
16. P takes B (ch) Q takes P	Q takes P	39. P to Q 7th	P to K R 8th (becom. a Q)
17. Kt to Q B 3rd (b) Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 2nd	40. P to Q 8th (be- coming a Q)	R to Kt 8th (ch)
18. Q takes K P Kt to Q Kt 5th (c)	Q takes K	41. K to B 5th	Q to K B 8th (ch)
19. Q to her 8th (d) Kt takes Q B P	Kt takes K	42. K to his 6th	R to Kt 8th

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following are the Regulations under which the Correspondence for her Majesty's Forces in the Baltic, in the White Sea, and in Turkey and the Black Sea, is at present forwarded:

Mails for the Baltic fleet are made up in London every Tuesday evening, and are forwarded, through Belgium, to Dantzig, where they arrive on Friday. Orders have been given that a steam-vessel shall be detached from the fleet, and sent to Dantzig weekly, to receive the mail's from England, and to bring to that port the return mails for England, which, on arrival, are dispatched to this country through Belgium.

An officer's letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent by this route, is liable to a postage (British and foreign combined) of 6d. A seaman's or soldier's letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, forwarded by this route, is charged with a combined British and foreign postage of 5d. Upon both classes of letters the postage must be paid in advance.

Newspapers cannot be forwarded by the route of Dantzig, because, according to the arrangements with the Prussian Government, the Prussian postage upon newspapers cannot be collected in this country. If, therefore, newspapers were sent by this route, they would be detained at Dantzig, until the postage due upon them to the Prussian post-office was paid.

The above is the speediest and most direct communication with the Baltic fleet; but there are other occasions, by means of Queen's ships or transports, when letters and newspapers can be forwarded. Mails are made up to be dispatched by every vessel of war proceeding from England to the fleet, and the postage by such ships is as follows:—For an officer's letter, not exceeding half an ounce, 6d.; for a seaman's or soldier's letter, not exceeding half an ounce, 1d.

Newspapers are forwarded by vessels of war, or transports, free of postage.

Letters, &c., for the Baltic fleet, should be addressed with the name of the ship for which they are destined, and the fleet to which that ship belongs, without mentioning any port or town, thus:

"To H.M. Ship *Baltic Fleet.*"

Mails for the Army in Turkey, and for the fleet in the Black Sea, are made up in London six times in each month—viz., the evenings of the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th (when the month has 31 days) the 29th. These mails are forwarded, through France, to Marseilles, and are thence conveyed to Constantinople by the French mail-packets in the Mediterranean. By the favour of the French Government, no higher charge is made for the conveyance of the letters of British soldiers and sailors than that which is levied on the correspondence of the French naval and military forces. A letter, therefore, under a quarter of an ounce in weight, whether to or from an officer, a soldier, or a seaman, is liable only to a combined British and Foreign rate of 3d. If the letter weighs a quarter of an ounce, and is under half an ounce, the charge is 6d.; if it exceed half an ounce, and does not exceed one ounce, the charge is 1s.; and so on for heavier letters. The postage upon newspapers is twopence each. The postage both upon letters and newspapers must be paid in advance.

The above is the speediest and most direct communication with the fleet in the Black Sea, and with her Majesty's forces in Turkey; but the letters of soldiers and seamen serving in Turkey and the Black Sea may also be forwarded to Malta, via Southampton, twice a month—viz., on the mornings of the 4th and 20th—for the sum of one penny, under the usual regulations applicable to such letters. From Malta they are sent to their destination as opportunities offer, by a ship of war or other vessel in the service of her Majesty, without any further charge.

At the same rate of one penny, letters may also be forwarded by any vessel of war, or hired transport, proceeding from England to Turkey. By these opportunities, newspapers are transmitted for a postage of one penny each, which must be paid in advance.

Letters, &c., for the army in Turkey should be addressed to the regiment to which the officer or soldier belongs, with the addition of the words, "Army in Turkey," but without any further local address.

Letters, &c., for the fleet in the Black Sea, should be addressed with the name of the ship for which they are destined, and the fleet to which that ship belongs, without mentioning any port or town, thus—

"To H.M. Ship *Black Sea Fleet.*"

Mails for the British squadron in the White Sea are forwarded from Hull every Friday by private steamer, proceeding to Christiania, whence they will be dispatched by the mail-packets of the Norwegian Government.

An officer's letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent by this route, is liable to a postage (British and Foreign combined) of 1s. A seaman's letter, forwarded by this route, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, is liable to a postage (British and Foreign combined) of 9d. Upon both classes of letters the postage must be paid in advance.

The above is the speediest and most direct communication with the White Sea squadron; and all letters upon which the requisite amount of postage has been prepaid will be so forwarded, unless otherwise addressed.

Letters for the squadron will also be forwarded, should opportunities offer, by any ships of war, or vessels in her Majesty's service, proceeding to the White Sea; and upon letters so transmitted, the postage, which must be prepaid, will be—For officers' letters, 6d. the half-ounce, according to the scale for charging inland letters. For seamen's letters, 1d. when sent under the usual regulations.

By ships of war, or vessels in her Majesty's service, newspapers are transmitted free of postage.

Letters, &c., for the White Sea Squadron, should be addressed thus:—

"To H.M. Ship *White Sea.*"

General Post-Office, June, 1854.

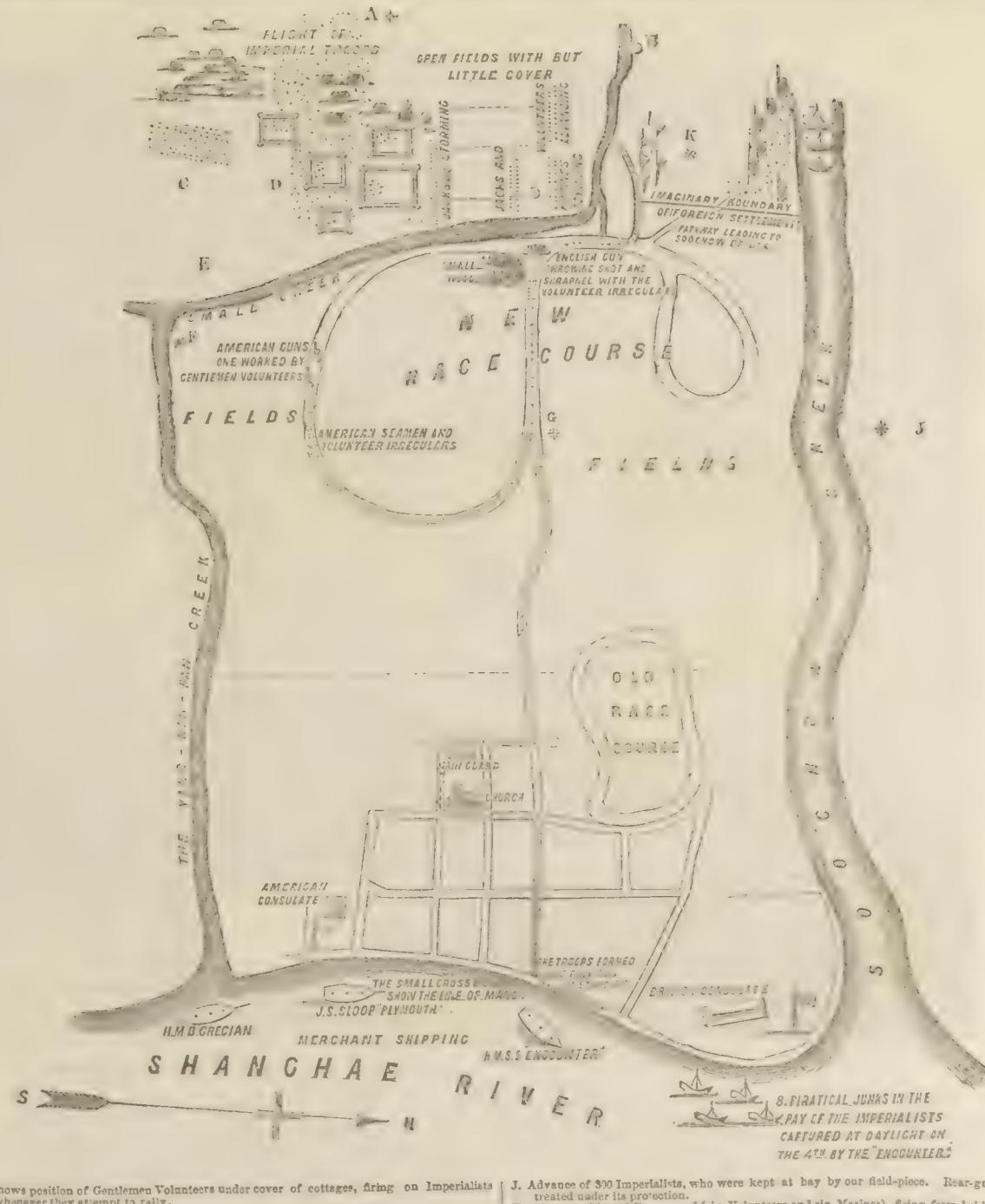
WOODSTOCK NATIONAL SCHOOLS BAZAAR, IN BLENHEIM PARK.

The accompanying Vignette represents the National Schools now erecting at Woodstock, in behalf of which a Bazaar will be held on Monday and Tuesday next, 26th and 27th inst., in the Park at Blenheim, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Churchill, the Countess of Abingdon, &c.

NATIONAL INFANT SCHOOLS, WOODSTOCK, OXON.

The Schools were designed by Mr. S. J. Teulon; they are in the Old English style, and highly creditable to the taste of the architect. The Bazaar in aid of the funds is, by permission of the Duke of Marlborough, to be held amidst the beautiful scenery of Blenheim Park, and cannot fail to attract not only the neighbouring families of distinction, but also many visitors from Oxford, and from London—even amidst the gaieties of the Commemoration Week. We understand that the Lady Patronesses have assembled articles of the most varied and exquisite beauty for their several stalls.

The town, and immediate neighbourhood of Woodstock, contain a population of 2600 souls, of whom the majority belong to the labouring classes, and are for the most part very ill-educated. The existing schools are not calculated to meet the wants of the place, and are held in private houses ill-adapted to education purposes. To remedy this defect by providing National Schools in connection with the Church of England, three several schools, for boys, girls, and infants, are now erecting, the estimated cost of which will be about £1000. Ground for the site, and all the stone and flinting requisite for the work, have been given by the Duke of Marlborough. Liberal contributions have been promised by all the principal inhabitants of the town, and by some of the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood; and the usual assistance will be granted by the Committee of Council on Education. Notwithstanding these aids and appliances, a considerable amount is still required to complete the sum necessary for the construction of the buildings; and, to provide this, the ladies interested in Woodstock and the vicinity will hold this Bazaar, and earnestly request the patronage and assistance of all who feel the importance of providing education for the labouring-classes, on the principles of the Church of England.



A Shows position of Gentlemen Volunteers under cover of cottages, firing on Imperialists whenever they attempt to rally.
 B Shows position of Volunteers behind graves when Junks opened fire.
 C Advance of Rebels from City to plunder Camps; but which were set fire to as soon as taken.
 D Chinese entrenched camps, containing about 4000 men, with strong walls of turf and mud.
 E Old skirmishing ground of Rebels and Imperialists. High grasses in all directions.
 F Shows the position to which the Americans advanced to storm, and where all the casualties among them occurred.
 G This was the point of halt, where the English and American troops separated to enable them to attack from two points.

SHANGHAE AND ITS VICINITY, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES (AND PLACES), ON APRIL 4, 1854.

SHANGHAE.

STORMING OF THE ENTRENCHED IMPERIALIST CAMPS BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

We quote the following intelligence from the *North China Herald*, just received, with the accompanying plan of the operations:—

"In consequence of the attack made by the Imperialists, upon the foreign settlement, on the 3rd of April, the evacuation of all the camps adjoining the Riding Course, was demanded by her Majesty's Consul on the 4th. The representatives of France and America agreed with her Majesty's Consul, as to the absolute necessity, with a view to the safety of the foreign community, of enforcing this demand. Accordingly, the Imperialist authorities were informed, that, failing the abandonment of the camps by four p.m., the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States would proceed to occupy them by force of arms.

"At half-past two p.m. the men were landed from her Majesty's ships *Encounter* and *Grecian*, and from the American sloop *Plymouth*. They were drawn up in front of the church, until a few minutes before three o'clock, when, no pacific communication having been received, the columns moved forward, accompanied by the Shanghae Volunteers, to take up their positions. A halt was made half way up the riding course, while the officers went forward to reconnoitre. On their return, the order was given to advance. The Americans, under Captain Kelly, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, United States Consul, and several volunteers, took the left branch of the ground, with three guns. The British, under Captains O'Callaghan and Keane, accompanied by her Majesty's Consul and Mr. Wade, who commanded the volunteers, took the right, with one field-piece. There was a further halt at the end of the course, during which an evasive communication was received from the Tacoutae. No signs of moving being apparent in the camps, and the Imperialists having already opened fire upon the American column, the order to engage was given. Shells were thrown into the camps from the field-piece, under Lieutenant Montgomery, of the *Encounter*, with great precision and effect; while the main body of the British naval forces, in conjunction with the volunteers, moved on to occupy them. To effect this a *dévol* had to be made, beyond the Riding course, as the bridge which formerly led across the Yang king-pang Creek, had been previously broken down.

The creek was crossed at the wooden bridge, to the westward of Paddy Bird Grove. Six marines and six volunteers, were stationed at this point, to protect the rear of the attacking party. On crossing the bridge, the regular forces under Captains O'Callaghan and Keane, advanced to the south-eastward, while the volunteers under Mr. Wade, advanced to the south, so as to cover the flank of the main attack. The shelling had now begun to take effect, and numbers began to retreat from the west side of the camps. As our men advanced upon the north front of the most northerly camp, numbers of soldiers were visible behind the embankment. On their nearer approach, and as they were concentrating upon a gateway leading into the camp, before which a wooden board had been erected, a cannon was discharged, which killed one seaman of the *Encounter* and wounded several others. The men went bravely forward, and the volunteers advanced upon the right. A volley of musketry was fired by the Imperialist soldiers, on which they had evidently relied, but the ditch was crossed, and the camp taken. At this time one of the volunteers was dangerously wounded, by a musket-shot in the head. The Imperialists now retreated rapidly towards their camps on the Soo-chow creek. The camps were soon set on fire; and, as there was a fresh breeze blowing, the flames spread rapidly. The order to retire was now given. Two wounded Chinese found in the camp were removed to a place of safety, and the troops fled towards the north along the banks of the creek. The Americans, in the meantime, had done their parts well and bravely, but, we regret, with considerable casualties. They were unable to get into the camps, in consequence of their being unprovided with the means of crossing the creek; and, after their occupation by the British, they retired to defend the rear, towards the Soochow creek, where the Imperialists were re-assembling.

in considerable numbers. Two war-junks lying in the creek fired two broadsides—the shots were not badly aimed, but they fortunately took no effect. The return was accomplished without further incident, the advancing bodies of soldiers having been effectually checked by the fire of the field-pieces. The rear-guard left at the wooden bridge, was compelled to retire upon the guns, as the numbers of the enemy approaching were too large, and the fire too hot.

The affair did not occupy two hours of active fighting, and the object was satisfactorily accomplished before six o'clock. The conduct of the troops was exemplary throughout, and reflected great credit on their commanding officers. We noticed great coolness and courage on the part of Lieut. Dew, of the *Encounter*, who was the first man in the camp. The volunteers also remained very cool under fire. The following is the list of killed and wounded in attack, &c., on 4th April:—

H. M. steamer *Encounter*:—Lieut. N. Dew, slightly; M. Tupman, Naval Cadet, ditto; W. Blackman, carpenter, killed; A. Hevens, ordinary, slightly. H.M. brig *Grecian*:—G. Bailey, captain foretop, very severely; J. Budge, A.B., ditto; H. Willcox, Quartermaster, ditto; H. Nicol, ditto; I. Little, assistant-surgeon, slightly. U.S. sloop *Plymouth*:—G. M'Corke, killed; four wounded, most of them severely. Shanghae Volunteers:—Mr. J. E. Brine, dangerously, if not mortally; Mr. Gray, loss of thigh; Capt. Pearson, American merchant ship *Rose Standish*, very severely wounded. Total:—2 killed, 15 wounded. Guns found mounted in camps—two 12, four 6, and four 3-pounders, and a number of wall-pieces. Force engaged, about 300.

SKETCHES FROM THE WAR.

THE ALLIED TROOPS AT VARNA.

The arrivals of troops cause immense excitement at Varna. The scene of the illustration is the Sea-port Gate, with Turkish soldiers moving shot and shell from the landing-place, to be packed for transport to Schumla. On the left of the Sketch are English Sappers and Miners, removing timber to form a pier for the landing of troops, expected from Scutari. In the centre is a pile of shot and shell belonging to the Turkish Government, in the course of removal, and being packed by Turkish soldiers in Bulgarian carts, some of which are seen on the right of the Sketch.

The disembarkation at the quay of the French troops was a strange scene. The French were brought in boat-loads. Turkish soldiers, ranged along the pier, helped them to land, by handing the men up with as much delicacy as if they had been ladies, and carried off their knapsacks and muskets with great apparent gusto. The Zouaves, above all, excited the curiosity and admiration of the assemblage; their fez caps, bronzed features, and wide Oriental trousers gave them the air of true believers; and they were more than once asked if they were not Arabs, a supposition which received some support from the little brass crescent and star which they wear on the breast of their jackets.

In the evening, the 5th disembarked, and were followed by the 19th, 33rd, and the 77th, and last of all came a troop of Horse Artillery. While waiting for the landing of the baggage, groups of the men might be seen at every corner discussing with the Turks or the French (in the language of signs, however) the various details of their arms or dress, generally ending in very intelligible demonstrations of the sort of treatment which all parties present were to inflict upon the Russians.

The first illustration, upon page 599, shows the embarkation of Omer Pacha, Marshal St. Arnaud, and Lord Raglan at Varna, where they arrived on the 18th May. Next morning, at about eight o'clock a.m., the smoke of the steamers were visible in the offing, and by half-past nine they had anchored in the harbour. Flags were flying from all the ships and batteries, scavengers were busy sweeping the quay, and the soldiers had all apparently put fresh pipeclay on their belts; and everybody, in short, in the town, who was at all elevated in the social sphere, seemed to have donned his "Sunday clothes," and the quay was crowded as before. Omer Pacha went on board the *Bertholet*, about ten a.m., and a council of war was there held between the three Generals as to the plan of operations during the coming campaign.



BOLEIA, NEAR GALLIPOLI.—SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Riza Pacha, Marshal St. Arnaud, and Lord Raglan come on shore in the afternoon, inspected the fortifications, &c., and about midnight started for Schumla, in company with Omer Pacha, as they were anxious to see the country and the Turkish troops.

GALLIPOLI.

The wretchedness and desolation of the villages about Gallipoli, and the reckless look which characterises them, are exemplified in Boleia. This village crowns with ruin a parcel of dry, dusty ravines, the bottoms of which constitute its streets. In these, besides the rubbish of ages never removed to the fields, lies a whole museum of bones and vertebrae in most unwholesome disorder. When the buffalo draws its life to a close, it lies down among the stones by its owner's door, and dies; the ill-vised curs watching on the ridge see it die, and very soon devour its remains. On every broken tree, chimney, or roof presides a stork. The accompanying illustration of this desolate scene is from a Sketch by an Officer of the Expeditionary Force.

KURDISH TROOPS AT SCUTARI.

The accompanying cortége of Kurdish cavalry has been sketched by our Artist at Scutari, where they formed part of the escort of Kara Fatima, Queen of Prophetees, the new ally of the Sultan. Her company consists of 300 horsemen, whose costume and general appearance is very picturesque. Kara herself comes from Marah, a town of Kurdistan. The Kurds are a wandering tribe of Persia, whose courage, in the event of a general war in Asia, would render them a formidable ally. They effectually protect the frontier; but have themselves also become robbers, and frequently lay waste the neighbouring valleys and plains.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT KIEL.

Our Artist's Sketch represents the greater part of the French Baltic Fleet at Kiel, riding at anchor, opposite the beautiful establishment called Bellevue, belonging to a most charming watering-place, Dusternbrook, from which it is about one (English) mile distant.

The fleet consists of sixteen vessels, under the command of Vice-Admiral Parseval-Dechênes, viz.: eight line-of-battle ships, four frigates, and four steamers; they are, the line-of-battle ships, *L'Inflexible* (Admiral's ship) 90 guns; *L'Hercule*, 100 guns; *Le Trident*, 80 guns; *La Tage*, 100 guns; *Duguay-Trouin* (flagship, Contre-Admiral Penaud), 90 guns; *Breslaw*, 90 guns; *Jemappes*, 100 guns; *Duperre*, 80 guns; *La Poursuivante* (flagship), 52 guns; *Zénobie*, 52 guns; *Andromaque*, 60 guns; *La Virginie*, 50 guns. The steamers are gone a little farther off, more into the harbour, and are lying close to the town of Kiel.

On Thursday, the 25th May (Ascension Day) immense crowds of people from all the neighbouring places, and particularly from Hamburg and Altona, went down to Kiel to see the fleet. There were several special trains that day from Altona, which, however, could not even accommodate all that wished to go; and on returning, about a thousand people were left behind at Kiel. All visitors were received on board the ships with great politeness, and very great attention was shown to the ladies.



THE SEA-PORT GATE, VARNA.—TURKISH SOLDIERS MOVING SHOT AND SHELL FOR TRANSPORT TO SCHUMLA.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.



MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, LORD RAGLAN, AND OMER PACHA EMBARKING AT VALEA — (SEE PAGE 597.)



KURDISH CAVALRY.



THE FRENCH FLEET AT KIEL.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.

FETE AT THE PALACE.—Saturday was one of the most brilliant days that has yet been seen at the Crystal Palace, owing to the inauguration site given by the Directors, and to the prestige which attaches to Saturday as the fashionable and exclusive day. Many of the Ministers, however, who had accepted invitations, were unavoidably compelled to be absent, in consequence of a Cabinet Council being held at the same hour. The entertainment took place in one of the large apartments on the ground floor, looking out upon the terrace; and during the morning one-half of the Banquet was railed off for the purpose of forming a promenade for the invited guests. The chief table was arranged in the form of a half-moon, the horns terminating at the terrace front. The other tables—thirteen in number, of unequal lengths—fill'd up all the intermediate space; each of them being presided over by a director or shareholder alternately. The chair was taken, shortly after three o'clock, by Mr. Laing, the Chairman of the Directors. He was supported on his right by Count Lesseps, the French Commissioner; and on his left by the Prince of Carini, the Commissioner of the Italian States. The number of guests present was about 600, and amongst them were the Duchess of Montrose, the Earl and Countess of Howe, the Baron de Mornay, the Countess Levradio, the Sicilian Minister, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Chester, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir J. Paxton, M.P., Lord Minton, the Lord Mayor, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis Granby, M.P., Mr. Liddell, M.P., the Princess Carini, Mdlle. Maceo, the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Wasagen, Count Klenckmann, the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, Lady Doneraile, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Robert Peel, and a number of foreign representative, whose names were not ascertained. The entertainment was of the most sumptuous description, the tables being decorated with a profusion of rare exotics and emblematic devices. The Chairman gave in turn the health of the Queen, which was received with vociferous demonstrations of loyalty; the health of Prince Albert, to whom he referred as the originator of the Crystal Palace; and the healths of the rest of the Royal family.—The Chairman next gave "The Foreign Representatives," and, in the course of some observations, he paid a well-received compliment to France. Among the many beneficial influences of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which had originated the present undertaking, none was more important than the perpetuation of the humanising influences which had brought the representatives of all the nations of the earth in peace and goodwill together, and which had been exerted so conspicuously on that occasion. He looked upon that as one of the greatest triumphs of their modern civilisation. For many centuries the nations of the world had been kept asunder by a variety of hostile influences; but these were fast disappearing, through that facility of intercommunication given to us by the agencies of steam locomotion and the electric telegraph, as well as by that enlightened system of commercial legislation by which private industry was made free. After the Count Lesseps had replied to the compliment of the Chairman, the Earl of Carlisle, who was received with loud cheers, proposed, "Success to the Crystal Palace." "Success, then, to the Crystal Palace, partly on account of that liberal breadth which has distinguished the whole conception, principle, and design; for while, as we saw last week, crowned heads and their representatives, and universities and municipalities, the great, the learned, and the fair, crowded round its cradle and blessed its auspicious birth, there is not an obscure class of society, there is not a struggling son of toil, for whom it does not store up and throw open its treasures, whether for blameless recreation or wholesome instruction; and, while its contents may minister to the most refined taste and to the soundest knowledge, it seeks to provide for the common, the public, the universal enjoyment and improvement (Great cheering). Success to the Crystal Palace, since to those who, by their circumstances, their means, or their duties, are confined to the narrower circuit of our own shores, it extends some, at least, of the pleasures and advantages which have been heretofore exclusively confined to the wealthy or the unoccupied (Hear, hear). I, myself, who now thus venture to address you, come here fresh with the most recent impressions of all that is most lovely in nature and most admirable in art. Yet, when I wander into the Greek, the Italian, or Byzantine Court above, I can almost feel that I am again gazing at the glittering cupolas of St. Sophia or St. Mark's, or upon those masterpieces of Phidias which still remain on their own immortal rock (Cheer). Yet, in those delicious climes the thought will too often obtrude itself which is contained in the expressive line of one of our own poets, that—

All, save the spirit of man, is divine—

(Hear, hear); but here, under our weeping skies and amid our murkier atmosphere, the spirit of man has been enabled to recall the foliage, the blossoms, and the odours of the tropics, and to retrace the unsurpassed forms of human genius. Success, again, to the Crystal Palace! because throughout its birth, its growth, and its maturity, it has been the work of private enterprise (Cheers). It is the wish of my heart that many a happy generation may dispel themselves beneath its gleaming roofs, all along its well-stored courts and suggestive galleries, or among its gay parterres and lordly terraces, and there feel the thrill of gratitude to that Creator who has implanted in their souls the sense of beauty, to learn lessons of that lowly reverence which offers up all the treasures of this world as an incense to the God of All" (Great cheering). There were 4228 five-shilling visitors, and 7428 season-ticket holders; being a total of 11,761 admissions to the Building on Saturday.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Portugal and his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, visited the Palace on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. They were attended, during their survey of the Building and Park, by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, and other officers of the Company, and expressed much gratification at what they saw. The number of admissions for payment at the doors in the course of the day was 11,522, and of season-ticket holders 1336; making a total of 12,858. As an example of the success which thus far attends the exhibitors' department, we may state that during the past week the agent of the French Muslim Company, which has taken space in the Mixed Fabric Court, sold 700 muslin dresses. A magnificent display of the manufactures of Sèvres, Gobelin, and Beauvais, contributed by the Emperor Napoleon, has been unpacked in the French Court. Among the objects thus liberally sent over are three splendid vases, and two exquisite specimens of painting on porcelain.

GUIDES TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A series of volumes under this title have been published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, under the sanction of the Directors of the Crystal Palace; and are to be considered the official handbooks, or guides, to the beauties of that wonderful structure.

1. *A Guide to the Palace and Park.* By Samuel Phillips.

This volume affords a general view of the Palace and its adjuncts, leaving the details to the handbooks devoted to their separate descriptions. The summary, as might be expected from the position of the writer, is sufficiently rose-coloured; but the design is so stupendous, and its fulfilment within so short a time so wonderful, that we cannot be surprised at the enthusiasm of the applause of its penholder, when the highest need of approbation is deserved even from the coldest outside critic. Speaking for ourselves, and not from motives for optimism which might be suspected having a source in private feeling, we are free to say that no eulogy which could be pronounced on this great work would seem to us beyond what it has justly earned. It is a marvellous monetary speculation, no doubt; but in the invention and collection of its attractions it does appear, that the love of lucre has not predominated over superior aims. On the contrary, popular recreation and usefulness, the combining of educational elements and advanced instruction, something to promote the progress of the people and elevate all classes of the community, have entered so largely into the objects of the Directors, that we cannot help thinking the most grateful of their profits will consist in the good feelings and prosperity their labours are calculated to produce among millions of their fellow men. Having expressed this impartial opinion, to guard against any deductions that might be drawn as to our blindly enrolling ourselves in the corps of laudatores, so naturally formed under the circumstances of this joint-stock publication, we dismiss that so far superfluous portion of the case, and proceed to a brief notice of the leading characteristics of these performances.

Mr. Phillips informs us that the Crystal Palace and its Grounds occupy two hundred acres, and that in the Gardens the same uniformity of parts is adhered to as in the Building itself—that is to say, the width of the walks, the width and length of the banks and fountains, the length of the terraces, the breadth of the steps, are all multiples and sub-multiples of the one primary number of eight. He appeals to a striking harmony being thus produced, without the spectator being aware of the

cause. *Apropos* of this subject of dimensions—one of our best authorities stated to us on Saturday, in the Palace, that, without having made an exact calculation, he estimated the space in cubic feet to be nearly the same in the Hyde-park and Sydenham erections.

A history of the undertaking shows the enterprise, skill, and judgment of its projectors—the originator of the whole being Mr. Leech, of the firm of Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech, solicitors, who communicated his idea to Mr. Francis Fuller (now Managing Director), which that gentleman—so experienced in the first Building, and so able to work the new plan into an eligible shape—having adopted, it was carried into effect in the spirited way the public has witnessed. England and the Continent were explored for objects to occupy the immense space, so soon to be covered with glass; and, with the exceptions of Rome (the Pope), Padua, and Vienna, abroad, and the churchwardens of Beverley Minster, at home, the missionaries were everywhere received with welcome, and permission given to make their casts and copies of remarkable objects. To afford a notion of the exertions made, at one time during the progress of the works there were as many as 6400 men employed by the Directors.

One of their chief difficulties has been to obtain the needful supply of water, the want of which—though it will be obtained in a few weeks—was the principal drawback on the spectacle of Saturday, the 10th inst. An Artesian well has been sunk at the foot of the hill, where water was found at the depth of 250 feet. It is now carried 570 feet from the surface; and the short space of time we have mentioned is stated to be sufficient to complete the operations, and secure water enough for all the novel displays intended by Sir J. Paxton and the re-creators (happily only in inanimate compositions of clay and plaster) of the extinct monsters which inhabited our planet long before man was made an inmate of it.

2. The Handbooks intermingle so much, that it is not easy to speak of them chronologically or distinctively. So we will class them as well as we can, on other grounds.

Messrs. M. Digby Wyatt and J. B. Waring are the authors of four, illustrative of the Fine Arts.

The Handbook to the Byzantine Court

may be taken as the model in construction, identical with all the rest. A Notice relates to the parties who executed the works, &c., and an Introduction gives the writer's opinion upon the value of the subject he has helped to embellish, or now describes; and in several instances, an interesting historical retrospect, as is the case with the volumes of Mr. Wyatt, who has evidently read and studied much in the way of his calling. Here he traces the Byzantine as the link between the Roman (another volume to be mentioned hereafter) and the Gothic; and panegyrizes, as it ought to be panegyrized, the Pointed Arch style, and all its accessories. The three eras of the Byzantine, as far as may be exhibited in the Palace, are well defined; but the second alone, viz., from Justinian, in the sixth, to the eleventh century, is dwelt upon; and its beauties, peculiarities, and widely-spread influences are lucidly set forth. But we opine that the visitors to the Palace will be more interested in the Irish, Scottish, and Manx crosses, &c., to which Mr. Wyatt refers in this book, and represented in the Gallery—the entrance to which is a copy of the chancel arch of Tintern Cathedral, as many of the parts throughout the Palace are of other interesting architectural and antiquarian remains. These crosses bespeak an indigenous and very early school of art, and connect that period with the fierce Scandinavian invasions and conquests, which is at the present moment being more fully investigated and developed by the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. Between Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, a close intercourse must have prevailed; and many Runic crosses and inscriptions in the last-mentioned still bear testimony to the North men's visitations; yet they are less advanced, as works of art, than those centuries more ancient that remain in Ireland and the west of Scotland: they are about the eleventh century, when the Bishops of Man were Norwegians.

Handbook to the Medieval Court

One of the finest things here is a copy of an altar-frontal from Westminster Abbey—not long ago a show among the trumpery wax-works, for a sight of which the attendants extorted a small extra fee; but all the contents of the English division are particularly interesting, and justice is done to the multitude of subjects, however confined to brevity, by Mr. Wyatt. We felt this interest much increased by having so many specimens all collected together and brought within the scope of a single view. Antiquaries and artists will be greatly beholding to this Court; and even the average public will like it, till the time may come when, instructed here and elsewhere, by similar lessons on a comprehensive system, they will learn to judge, as well as gaze on and admire, the curiosities of elder days. The foreign additions augment the pleasure; and, with the Elliptic Gallery, as a study for costume, the whole of this part of the Palace is extremely appropriate, and the Guide is worthy of it.

Handbook to the Renaissance Court.

A *coup-d'œil* over the origin of this style, and notice of the most prominent writers upon it, leads to the catalogue description of the various matériels. It began in the fifteenth century, like our recent Rationalism, in a desire to fall back upon nature, and ignore the conventionalities of the antique Roman. Great works were produced then; and, as Mr. Wyatt does not descend to the days of Louis Quatorze, we need not point to results in minor applications of the art. His Renaissance, and that exhibited, is of earlier date; and his description of the Courts, with the biographical notices of artists and subjects, is well done, and to the purpose. He alludes to the Elizabethan Court, where examples of this style are given from Holland house, and we may ourselves note a peculiarity belonging to this reign which is, we fancy, very little known. In flattery to the Virgin Queen, the nobles who built mansions during her long despotic sway, were wont to allow their Renaissance to adopt the form of the initial letter E, the three protuberances proceeding from the fronts; of which a striking instance is visible in Sir M. Wilson's seat at Charlton.

Handbook to the Italian Court.

Here the art returns more to the antique, and again, to a certain extent, supersedes nature. The English architects, however, flourish in power and originality, and we boast of Inigo (as well as Owen Jones, Wren, Vanbrugh, Chambers, Adam, and the rest. The Guide merits equal commendation to the three preceding.

3. Handbook to the Courts of Modern Sculpture. By Mrs. Jameson.

This also belongs to the Fine Arts, and the name of the writer is enough to ensure its being well done. The introductory essay is one of the most instructive of the series, and the criticism is in the best possible taste—kindly, but not misleading. The collection is as yet incomplete, but time will do what is wanted. In her remarks, Mrs. Jameson renders due tribute to the genius displayed by Gibson in his bas-reliefs: to Marshall, Bell, Lough, and other native artists, who have works in the Gallery, as well as to Thorvaldsen and other eminent foreigners. Her lessons on art, and its capabilities generally, are worth attentive consideration.

4. The Portrait Gallery, by S. Phillips.

Follows after the same manner: enumerates the portraits already placed, and compiles, well-written, the necessarily short notices of the artistes, &c., from Biographical Dictionaries and referable authors. Criticisms upon living individuals, whose portraits appear, do not seem to have been called for; and are liable to controversy, as opinionable out of place. Thousands may yet, and probably will be, added to this exhaustless Gallery.

5. Science demands her quota; but there are only two brochures—*Handbook to the Courts of Natural History*, by Dr. Latham and Professor E. Forbes; and *Geology and Inhabitants of the Ancient World*, by Professor Owen.

In the former, ethnology occupies seventy-nine out of ninety-two pages, so that zoology and botany are curiously disposed of. When the Garden, however, assumes its proper attributes, a new Guide will be required for these attractive subjects. Meanwhile, Mr. Latham has ably described that contribution to science which is so much his own, and which, if

The noblest study of mankind is man,

ought to hold a foremost rank in any institution claiming to be educational. What though the are but figures. No lettered descriptions could afford us such information respecting the various races of mankind—Tibetans, Javanese, Dyaks, Negroes, Botocudos, Bushmen, Greenlanders, &c. The catalogue is a résumé, as much as is requisite, of the author's more important works, and is not unworthy of his reputation.

6. The second and last in this class, *Geology and Inhabitants of the Ancient World* will entice as many visitors as any of the other departments; and Professor Owen has given a nice little stimulant to the universal appetite for the wonderful. On Saturday last the huge gigantic restorations did little honour to the great science which had

embodied them. They lay high and dry on gravel walks, and had no forests to eat up nor waters to swallow in. The chalk, the wealden, the oolite, the lias, and the new red sandstone, gave up their old and terrible forms in vain. Their places has yet to be made for them; but short as our English Cuvier's account is, it is clear and masterly.

7. With the single exception of the *Alhambra*, the rest of these publications rank under the name of *Antiquities*; and three of them are from the competent pen of Mr. George Scharf, jun. Before arriving at them, however, we have

The Assyrian Court, described by Mr. Layard—the foremost authority upon the subject of the antiquities here represented. The book is an applicable abridgment of his very popular works, to which almost the latest accounts from the locality of his noble exertions are added. Every arrival, we rejoice to say, is adding fresh materials, fresh treasures, in corroboration of the historical portions of the Bible. Mr. Fergusson, whose research and learned writings on Assyrian and Oriental architecture have thrown so much light upon the subjects, has, we observe, superintended the execution of the designs in the Courts devoted to Nineveh and its precious excavations, and thus afforded another voucher for their authenticity.

The Egyptian Court. Described by Owen Jones.

The models in this Court are on a reduced scale, the magnitude of Egyptian monuments forbidding any realisation of size. With the aid of Mr. Samuel Sharp and Mr. Bonomi, not only are they accurately and well displayed, but correctly and learnedly explained.

8. The Greek Court. By George Scharf, jun.

In the Greek Court great pains have been taken to be correct in the curves and mouldings, and to illustrate the peculiar features of Greek architecture. The Temple of Jupiter, at Neinaz, in Argolis, is the order chosen; and, where the artist has been obliged to depart from known Greek arrangements, on account of there being no entire monument left for reproduction in exact simile, he has exercised, as it appears to us, much judgment in assimilating his component parts, from various other sources, into such a general design as a Greek architect might have been likely to adopt. Mr. Scharf, in his Guide, puts together concise and judicious observations on the Elgin marbles, and several ages of Greek art—viz., the age of Peisistratus, the Agisian, Athenian, and Macedonian ages. The descriptions of the mythic figures and sculptures, &c., are also very sufficient for the purpose.

9. Apology for the Colouring of the Same. By Owen Jones.

Mr. Owen Jones's "Apology" states and discusses the vexed question respecting the colouring and gilding of Greek temples and statues. He maintains, not only that their white marble domes were ornamented with colour, but that they were entirely painted over, having a thin coating of stucco to stop the absorption of the colours by the stone. Their terra-cottas, he affirms, were similarly treated; and also Egyptian buildings and statues, the exemplars of their arts. Upon this theory—in support of which he has adduced strong evidence, including historical notes, and chemical analyses of the colouring matter (picked off the objects) by Faraday—he has ventured to paint the Court, and even horses, in tolerably bright tints, though, he says, in a lower key than he believes the originals to have been painted.

10. The Pompeian Court. Described by G. Scharf.

This Court is one of the most interesting in the Building, and has altogether a beautiful effect. The ceilings and cornices, and other ornamented passages, possess infinite taste and elegance. We could have wished that the allegorical and characteristic figures had adhered more strictly to the antique, every departure from which is a step towards commonplace or vulgarity. From Tacitus, Pliny, Gell, Bulwer, and the latest volume.

11. The Roman Court, by the Same, is ably sketched and interpreted.

12. The Alhambra. By Owen Jones.

Here Mr. Jones is perfectly at home. It is many years since his magnificent work on the "Alhambra" was published, and it was probably a consequence from this that the present variety was added to the Courts of the Crystal Palace. It is certainly not the least novel and interesting of the number. As its just encomium, we may quote a verse from an Aratian poem in honour of its Moorish builder:—

Look attentively at my elegance, thou wilt reap the benefit of a commentary on decoration.

Mr. Jones, in his introduction, lauds the Crystal Palace still higher as a source for cultivating the national taste; and says, "if the Art Collections are received by the public in the right spirit—not simply as material enjoyment for the eye, but as affording subjects for contemplation and study—the Exhibition of 1854 cannot fail to exercise a most important influence upon the arts of this country. It may become the commencement of a new era, in which public taste will be raised from its present low standard, and our age, by slow, but sure steps, be prepared to rank with the most brilliant periods of the past."

So mote it be! The effort to render this service to mankind is, at least, worthy of every praise; and there cannot be a doubt that, from the contents of the Crystal Palace, a vast amount of information may be acquired, a great degree of taste cultivated, and a thousand lessons of wisdom learnt. Within the last thirty years our Botanical and Zoological Gardens, and other useful institutions, have done much towards feeding and exercising the intelligence of the people; and it is a noble stride in the right direction to see a museum, a temple, a mighty and brilliant transparency like this created within a few short months, and so richly stored with treasures as almost to exhaust the imagination, and yet set so plainly before the sight, that he who runs may read the whole of the incalculable volume.

We have only to add, that the engravings and illustrations, profusely given in these sixteen Handbooks, are quite in unison with their textual merits.

M. CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.—The reception-room of this establishment has been rebuilt, in the Anglo-Saxon style, after drawings by Messrs. Banks and Barry. The interior is very appropriately decorated with fourteen medallion portraits of the inventors and improvers of photography and stereoscopy, and of the philosophers and artists who discovered the principles which led to the invention of those two arts; among others—Förts, who, about 1800, invented the camera obscura; Daguerre, the inventor, in 1839, of the photographic process on silver, called daguerreotype; Talbot, the inventor, in 1840, of the photographic process on paper, called talbotype; Wheatstone, the inventor, in 1838, of the stereoscope, an instrument elucidating the principle of binocular vision, by which two flat pictures of the same object can give the illusion of it singly in perfect relief; Newton, J. F. W. Herschel, Davy, and Arago, whose discoveries are too well known to need particular mention; Brewster; Leonardi da Vinci, who first alluded to the phenomenon of binocular vision; Fizeau, who completed Daguerre's process by a method of fixing the daguerreotype image, by which colours can be applied, who also discovered a very ingenious process for etching, by chemical action, the daguerreotype plate; and Nièpce de St. Victor, who has added to the process of photography on paper the mode of taking negatives on albuminized glass, and who has been the first to fix temporally the colours of natural objects in the camera-obscura. The idea is a very good one, and has been well carried out.

THE STATE QUO CAVES ROBIN.—In this invention a converging prism is used to converge the rays of the light, and the power of

A PLEA FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.*

The condition of our merchant service is beginning to attract the attention, with a view to amelioration, which it has long stood in need of. The increasing demand for hands, occasioned by the recent impetus given to emigration, and to our colonial trade; and later still by the requirements of a state of war, in the face of an insufficient supply, has been attended with serious inconvenience and loss to our shipping interests; vessels being frequently detained in harbour for want of men to work them, or—awkward alternative—forced to put to sea with insufficient and unmanageable crews, the bulk of which, for the first week's voyage, have proved little better than so much live lumber. Fearful disasters, as in the cases of the *Tayleur*, the *Dalhousie*, and the *Europa*, have multiplied in consequence, to the dismay of shippers, passengers, and all who have occasion to cast their treasures upon the waters in such frail and reckless keeping. Steps towards improvement have been taken, however, in Government quarters, or rather, as we should say, are about to be taken; for nothing has yet been actually done in the matter, beyond indicating the first course of procedure. Dr. Lyon Playfair states that he was "in the act of receiving instructions from the President of the Board of Trade, in regard to the general promotion of Schools of Navigation in our principal sea-port towns," when the author of the work before us called upon him, and asked him to aid him in passing it through the press. The request, harmonising so well with official duty on hand, was willingly acceded to, and the result is the production of this well-timed work, which, if it do not pretend to exhaust the subject, will afford many useful suggestions for its treatment.

The author is a thorough sailor—having, in the course of a long apprenticeship, had actual experience of every branch and every requirement of the service. Moreover, he loves his profession, and seeks its advancement in efficiency, and to that honourable status which he considers it to be entitled to hold. His observations are full of practical good sense—touching with more or less precision upon almost every duty, incident, and interest involved in the sailor's life, both before and behind the mast:—as elementary instructions to those entering on a sea life; hints to a youth who is in earnest; description of "types of youths of promise," and the reverse; suggestions connected with the loading of a ship, keeping the log, watches, &c., which will prove of value to those in the service who aspire to rise to distinction. In connection with the "log," Captain Methven especially insists upon the importance of keeping it in a neat and readable form for after reference; and of enriching it with as many circumstantial details as possible, and with sketches of objects which can be better described by the aid of the pencil than the pen; and he gives as examples of his method from recent pages from the log of the *Valetta*, one of the fastest clippers in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, which he commands; and which do equal credit to his spirit of observation, his orderly arrangement, and his graphic pencil. Captain Methven—referring to the congress recently held at Brussels, for the purpose of organising a system of meteorological observations, to be included in the logs of merchant vessels—is alive to the importance of the object desired, both in the interests of science and of the sea-service; but it is evident, from his remarks, that he considers the attainment of it out of the question in the great majority of cases, so long as the careless and comfortable arrangements in connection with the "Log-slates," and log-keeping generally, continue unaltered.

But to return to the larger question which we pointed to in the opening sentence of this brief notice—namely the inefficient condition of the merchant service, and what is to be done to improve it. The Government appears to consider education as a sufficient panacea for the evil; and contemplates the formation of schools of navigation in our principal sea port towns. We more than doubt, however, that the remedy does not go to the seat of the evil; indeed that it will treat the second cause instead of the first. Undoubtedly, the ignorance of the sailor-craft is lamentable, even in what relates to the ordinary routine of their duties; but will the establishment of schools alone, induce men to learn? Indeed where could be a better school than shipboard itself? Yet Captain Methven observes:—

Every officer who has had an experience in shipping crews must have been startled with the difficulty he found to get men who could be entrusted with the duties of petty officers—such as boatswains, boatswain's mates, or quartermasters, who have to undertake a class of duties in which the simplest education requires to be added to good seamanship; but reading or writing are not such frequent acquirements as to be made a necessary condition for a boatswain's berth, for which good seamanship is not even always attainable. It might have been supposed that from among the crowds of seamen there would have been many pressing forward for such berths. But it is not so; few have courage to undertake them, so conscious are they of their deficiencies; and it often happens that the first officer, selecting one of his steadiest men, has to encourage him to undertake an advanced position, although it involves an increase of pay.

The secret of this disinclination, even on the part of men themselves pretty well qualified for the purpose, to undertake posts of control and responsibility, is doubtless to some extent attributable to their knowledge of the rough and unmanageable materials of which their fellows in the forecastle, with whom they have to deal, are composed; and the disorders and discomforts of the forecastle itself; and this leads directly to the conclusion that shipowners must improve the social condition of ship life before they can reasonably expect to attract to it men of superior *morale* or intelligence. Our author speaks strongly and feelingly upon this subject in a chapter from which we extract the following passage:—

Notwithstanding the competition of rates of freight and passage, much has been done to improve the accommodation of seamen by the good feeling of shipowners, and somewhat, though not as much as might be expected, by the clauses in the late law for the improvement of mercantile discipline. Nevertheless, it is important yet to make great amelioration in the accommodation provided for the labouring occupants of a merchant ship; for when it is considered that this is the home-life of men who have to do the brunt of the work, and that the home of the working-man should be a rest from his labour, the short periods which the sailor has below, should be both a relaxation and an enjoyment to him. The forecastle should, therefore, at least contain provision for a clean, dry bed, a comfortable, well set out meal, with space, light, and ventilation; and these, it will be candidly admitted, are in theory the minimum conditions for comfort. The crowding up of this space, as is generally the case, by filthy bunks, or still more filthy hammocks, occupied by discontented idleness, under the baneful system of watch and watch, makes it a place whence the fair sisters, Godliness and Cleanliness, have withdrawn shuddering.

Some other points also he then proceeds to touch upon—as the "watch and watch" system, which he deprecates, contending that the watches below at night should be undisturbed, if possible; the "Sailors' Home," which he denounces as a satire upon the home of an Englishman; the importance of encouraging seamen to become domestic men, by establishing family ties at home, &c.; and he sums up the hopeless character of the present system by observing:—

There is no inducement, on the part of well-bred men, to enter the merchant-service, even as officers, for it involves a loss of caste, exposes them to battle with an imperfect discipline, and, after all, to receive inadequate pay for their duties and responsibilities; neither is there any inducement on the part of the labourer, for he is subjected to great discomforts and privations, separating him from those ties which make life valuable.

This puts the matter upon a broad, intelligible, and, we think, its true basis. Shipowners would do well to consider it, and whether a little increase of liberality in respect of the pay and accommodation of their

crews might not prove to be a wise economy. To a certain extent, to use no higher argument, they might thus become their own insurers, by diminishing the risks of voyages; when the premiums demanded by underwriters would be proportionally reduced. To the merchant and the travelling community the gain would be beyond price.

In conclusion, we have to compliment the author upon the admirable pictorial illustrations, with which his pages are interspersed, and which have been well executed, in lithography, by Hanhart's.

LITERATURE.

THE MICROSCOPE: its History, Construction, and Applications, &c. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. Illustrated London Library. Milford House, Strand.

The object of this handsome volume, which is adorned with more than five hundred carefully-executed and beautiful illustrations, is to give a popular explanation of the uses of a scientific instrument, hitherto understood only by the erudite, either in its principles, or in the results which it is made so wonderfully to subserve.

It was the remark, if we remember aright, of Buffon, that the infinity of littleness, so to speak, yielded not to the infinity of magnitude in the marvels which it unfolded, in the lessons which it preached, in the value of the discoveries and studies of which it furnished the field, or in the sublimity of the contemplations which it was capable of suggesting. And, in truth, to any man who closely considers this subject, it is questionable whether the minutest particle of organic matter does not afford the self-same intimations of the glory of the Creator—we do not say a part of the intimations, but absolutely the very same—which are given by the firmament of Heaven. *Cæli enarrant—the heavens relate, just what is related in this respect by the acorn which has dropped from the branches of the oak.* The perfect elementary form of the oak is detected by him who, with the aid of scientific instruments, examines the acorn; and in that seminal eidolon of the future tree, there is one thing which (in equally undeveloped form and proportion) is not omitted—that which is yet to be assimilated and nurtured into the future acorn itself. What, then, if we had instruments so perfect as to repeat on this last object the same scrutiny? Should we then see the shadows, or rather the perfect embryo tracery, of still minute and less-developed arboreal formations, and on them again the likeness of the same prolific fruit, in inexhaustible progression of littleness? Truly, whatever illustration you please to take, only follow the investigation out to its full range of suggestiveness, and where sight and instruments fail, let the mind pursue the direction, according to the laws observed, while observation was possible to bodily organs; and it will be felt that the abyss of minuteness in the creation is as boundless, as bottomless, as unfathomable, as truly and as literally *infinite*, as those realms of astronomic space which have moved the adoration of all who could lift themselves to the august and awful survey. The creation, as a whole, appears without limits; but the marvel is that this image of eternity is found in each separate particle of the creation as complete as in the collection and the aggregate of all. Whether your mind ranges abroad through the open expanses, or descends into the cavity of one minute specimen of organic nature, an infinite journey stretches before it, an expedition of discovery which it will never complete.

But this is enough on the particular aspect in which we have chosen for a moment to view such studies: we dare not continue, or we should hardly know how to break away from the reflections which crowd upon us. There is a practical, every-day, common-place side to this question; and the microscope can be made the instrument of both useful and agreeable investigations, quite irrespectively of the more transcendental truths with which the thought of it is connected.

Mr. Jabez Hogg seeks, by means of his present work, "to bring the value and charm of microscopic studies home, so to speak, to the firesides of the people." His theme needs no adornments of style; so important a branch of experimental science as that which he undertakes to expand can afford to be treated plainly. A practical explanation and a practical account are allowable and suitable.

The first part of the work contains simply the history of the microscope, which instrument, he conjectures, was known, before the time of Christ, but in a rude form, and consisting of but one lens. After some remarks on the mechanical and optical principles involved in the construction of the instrument, directions are given for its use. We are next treated to a peep into the microscopic world, and, probably, this is the most interesting part of the work. From living things, which cannot be seen without the microscope, our author proceeds to objects which cannot be thoroughly seen without it; and much interesting information is given about insects, and about animal and vegetable structure.

Mr. Hogg avails himself very judiciously of the discoveries, opinions, and remarks of almost all who have signalled themselves in this department of instrumental science.

THE RAILWAY MUSIC-BOOK: A New and Simple System of Music, adapted expressly for Self-tuition. By Mrs. JOSEPH KIRKMAN.

Though there is no "royal road" to music, nor indeed, to any other art or science, yet the ordinary roads to most arts and sciences are much more tedious and rugged than is at all necessary; and this is especially the case with such of them as furnish a livelihood to a great professional body. Musicians, and teachers of music, have no interest in shortening to others the road which they have travelled themselves. It is obvious, indeed, that the very reverse is naturally the case; and it is hardly to be expected that they will look with friendly eyes on anything which may interfere with their own occupation and emoluments. It can only be for this reason that Mrs. Kirkman's ingenious and useful works of instruction, though well known to the musical world, and admirably calculated to simplify and abridge the labours of the teacher, have not been adopted by the musical profession.

The "Railway Music-book," the last of Mrs. Kirkman's publications, is, as she states, expressly adapted for self-tuition. Now, a proficiency in music cannot be gained by self-tuition; nor, indeed, can even a beginning be made without some assistance. A teacher must show the learner how to emit the voice properly in singing even a scale, and to place the fingers on the keys of the pianoforte. But there are many things which learners, with the help of intelligent written instructions, may teach themselves; and these are the things which form the substance of the "Railway Music-book;" so called, we presume, because of the easy and rapid progress to be made in music by its means. Its form is that of a sort of map or chart, printed on a large sheet of strong paper, folded, and enclosed for preservation in a pasteboard cover. It presents to the eye a view of the musical scale as represented by the white and black keys of the pianoforte, and showing how the one set of keys forms the *natural* scale, while the other set raises or depresses the natural sounds, by making them sharp or flat. It exhibits the circle of major and minor keys, showing the order of their succession, and their relations to each other. It explains all the varieties of time, or measure, and all the signs and characters used in the notation of music. And lastly, it gives a series of exercises for practice, whereby the learner will acquire a correct method of fingerling in every key. It teaches, in short, the elements of musical knowledge, in a manner so concise, clear, and simple, as to be perfectly intelligible to every young person of ordinary capacity, and we therefore recommend it to the attention of mothers of families, and of all who are engaged in the education of youth.

LONDON IN 1854. By PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. Murray.

The requirements of the stranger in London have increased year by year, with the great town itself, until the visitor becomes almost as perplexed as the Eastern boy in the cavern with the multitudinous wealth around him. The services of a "well-informed guide," who directs the inquirer to the objects most worthy of his curiosity, must lead to the economy of time and enjoyment; and no guide-book of the present day possesses these recommendations in so high a degree as the volume before us. The introductory chapter of Hints and Suggestions, extending to some fifty pages, contains a vast amount of condensed information, especially adapted for persons of taste, upon objects and collections of art and veru' best worth seeing, and how they are to be seen. The meaner things, and more substantial delights, are likewise provided for; and where to find a good dinner is cured for equally with a visit to a priceless picture. The arrangement of the book is the most tangible that could be devised; it is straightforward, direct, and instant—just what is wanted, and no more. This is the third edition, and has been corrected to the present moment.

* The Log of a Merchant Officer; Viewed with reference to the Education of Young Officers and the Youth of the Merchant Service. By Robert Methven, Commander in the P. and O. Company, with an Editorial Preface by Dr. Lyon Playfair. Folio. John Weale.

THE HAUNTED GARDEN.

"God bless the Marquis of Saluzzo!" exclaimed an old soldier, as he emerged from the Col de Viso. He was descending towards the city of Saluzzo as fast as was possible, under the weight of a heavy peasant's blouse, a heavy cavalry sword bulging out under it, a heavy knapsack, very heavy boots, and one of those heavy cocked hats which the Piedmontese still persist in wearing.

The young man whom he had overtaken, and to whom he addressed these abrupt words, walked on silently. He either did not wish for any company, or did not like that of the rough wayfarer who had got abreast of him. But there was no escape.

"I say again," repeated the old man, "God bless the Marquis o. Saluzzo!"

"Well; say it," answered the youth, gruffly; "I don't hinder you. Though I don't see the use of wasting prayers upon a beggarly Marquis."

"Beggarly! Didn't he cut the wonderful road across the Alps, that shortens my march from Lucerna—and, for the matter of that, yours, too?"

"I don't come from Lucerna," was the sulky answer.

"Well, wherever you do come from, you ought to be thankful to the old nobleman, who, in past times, cut such a capital road."

"I have other things to think about," returned the gloomy young man. "Besides, if you have any prayers to spare, offer them up for our beloved exile, Charles Albert, whom God preserve!"



"Take care," said the old soldier, looking round cautiously; "mind what you're talking about. Who knows?—that wayside cross, that rest-and-be-thankful, that boulder, may be ambuscades. You may be a white-livered Austrian spy for aught I know."

"Don't provoke me, old fellow!"

"Not I." The old man stopped to look fixedly at his new friend. "I don't care a pinch of gunpowder what you are, but if you're an honest man—there! take it!" He thrust out his hand. The young man grasped it. "If you are a spy, denounce me as soon as you get into the town—for here goes plump into your trap (if you are setting one)—may God, in his mercy, preserve our dear master Charles Albert, in his cheerless exile!" They both stood in the road, right hand in right hand; and, lifting their hats, jointly offered up a fervent prayer to heaven. Alas, history (if events of yesterday may be deemed history) attests that their prayer was not heard.

There were no more reserves after this, especially when the young peasant showed under his frock part of an infantry uniform. The older pedestrian never kept secrets, and was very fond of talking. Like most individuals of his class, his own affairs formed the staple of his talk; because, what interested him was pleasing, he thought, to his listeners.

"As for me," he began, "I was born, to the best of my belief, at Turin; though as both my parents were in the army (my mother was a vivandière), I cannot be sure of my birthplace to within a hundred miles. I was bred with a sword in my hands, and was hardly able to toddle, when they clapped me on horseback. That's a few years ago; yet, I may say, I've only just dismounted."

"On the retired list, I suppose," said the youth.

"Right," replied the veteran, flourishing his walking-stick like a drum-major on parade. He added, "our Royal master, Charles Albert, God bless him, requited me also with the highest rank it is possible to attain."

"Indeed!" The younger pedestrian looked at the humble attire and heavy knapsack of his companion with some surprise.

"You seem astonished, young man; but know that in me you behold an ex-troop full sergeant-major of the King of Sardinia's Second Dragoon Guards. Don't be diffident, for though you are only a private, I am not proud."

Being now put at his ease, the youth joined more freely in the conversation. He narrated, in turn, his private history. His native village lay on the other side of the Alps; and, after the rising at Milan he had taken up arms with the rest. "Alas!" he continued, "in vain; the Austrians beat us at Novarra. Our independence is, for awhile, destroyed; and our King is a miserable exile. I shall never bear to see my home again."

"Then do you not intend to return to it?"

"Never. The city of Saluzzo is my adopted abiding place: I mean to die there."

The *sergeant-major* looked towards his companion, and saw that he covered his eyes with his sleeve to hide tears. "Halt!" he exclaimed, "what's this? a soldier, and snivelling? But I forgot, perhaps you can't help it; for now I look again at your colours, you are only a *Provinciale*—a mere militiaman."

"I cannot help it," replied the stranger, "and would not help it if I could. It is not for myself, but for others, that I feel. If you had had everybody you cared for dragged away from you, besides being yourself beggared, perhaps you would find a tear in your eye, Monsieur ex-troop sergeant-major."

"Perhaps I should," returned the old trooper, burning priming in

an old pocket pistol to light his pipe. "I have had my troubles, too. By-the-by, whereabouts on the other side of the Alps were you born?"

"At Bagnolo. My father was a farmer. He died when I was ten years old. Two years after, my mother was taken from me, and I became destitute; but I hired myself to a neighbouring proprietor, who proved to be better and kinder to me than a father. He had a sister: she taught me to read. You know," continued the narrator, "that we of the other side frequently cross the Alps to purchase milk from the people of Saluzzo. On these occasions I found that I made the best bargains and got the best milk from a maiden who lived near the city. After we had met three or four times, we agreed to correspond, for she had taught herself to write."

The sergeant-major sucked in a prodigious whiff of smoke, "Ah, a love-story; is there much more of it?"

"No more at present. Pestilence came, and then war."

"Ah, those cursed Austrians! I know they brought the cholera amongst us," said the veteran, furiously knocking off the heads of a dozen hairy rose-bushes that grew by the wayside.

"Worse than cholera. A dreadful disease, which scarred the face, and made its victims too hideous to behold. The dregs of it still remain; and the sanitary police, established when it first appeared, is still in existence. The moment people are seized, they are hurried off to a sort of dungeon hospital, and are never heard of more."

Here the listener yawned, "Of course, you are going to tell me that the next time you went to fetch milk your lovely dairymaid had vanished, and—"

"No, no. I had to take a load of cheese to Turin. It took me a week. On returning through Saluzzo I met her, and a blissful meeting it was. I was returning with my milk, thinking—"

"Love and milk," murmured the veteran: "how very tender!"

Thinking what constant employment our cheese-presses would have; when, on reaching home, I found the doors blockaded. The Government seal was upon them. I fled to the neighbours to learn the cause; but they were as much astonished as myself. All they knew was, that, the night before, a party of the sanitary police had arrived—that they went straight to my benefactor's house, and took away both himself and his sister. All their property was seized—"

"And," interrupted the old sergeant-major, grinding his teeth, "of course confiscated. Oh, those Austrians!"

"You are right. Again I was destitute—doubly destitute, for the

people of Bagnolo shunned me, as having lived in an infected house. The mystery which overhung my master, moreover, stigmatised me. I fled, and naturally turned my steps towards one whose plighted troth I held, and—"

"The milk curdled, of course. She sent you to the right about, like the rest of 'em, eh?"

"Yes," answered the lover sorrowfully, "at least they told me as much, and I believed them. I enlisted as a *remplacant*, and fought in all Charles Albert's battles. Months of anguish have convinced me that her crime still remains to be proved. It is the hope of finding her guiltless that brings me to Saluzzo."

"Poor fellow," exclaimed the sergeant, obscuring his head in a cloud of smoke, "I pity you; I know the sex; and, mark my words—well, never mind, here we are in sight of the city; another step, and—"

The speaker stopped; for, as he spoke, a turn of the hill laid open before them one of the most beautiful views that even this picturesque country affords. Beneath them lay the valley through which the river Po and its tributaries thread their silvery way. Saluzzo itself, with its antique ruins and fine cathedral, glistened in the beams of a brilliant sun. The coldest heart could not view such a scene without emotion. The old sergeant's pipe fell from his lips, and he stood, gazing on the scene, making mighty efforts at composure; but, in spite of them, he covered his face with his hard sunburnt hands and wept. His companion—more with a desire to say something cheering than to wound him—retorted: "What! a soldier, and snivelling? Come, my regular, that's only allowed in the militia!"

"Well," replied the veteran, dashing off his tears with a desperate laugh, "I don't like you the worse for your joke. I allow it is childish to weep; but let me ask you one question—had you ever a daughter? Of course not; for you only just show the beginnings of a beard. Well, suppose you *had* a daughter born in one hour, for the wife of a twelvemonth to die the next. Suppose that for a time your daughter had been the most affectionate of children. Suppose that, to cheer the heart of her father in absence, she had taught herself to write. Suppose that, suddenly, she forgot the old man; that she ceased to write; that all his inquiries about her were fruitless, or were answered indirectly by suspicions. Suppose yourself on the eve of meeting her after an absence of several years, and of seeing her, perhaps, a disfigured outcast." The old man could not forbear, and wept again. His companion did all he could to sooth him; for a strong feeling of sympathy had sprung up. It seemed as if their respective errands to Saluzzo were akin. Both had been disappointed—both deceived.

As they tramped along they conversed on different subjects, as if to check the emotions to which their respective thoughts gave rise. "Ah!" commenced the younger man, "we both think our fate hard; but what is it to that of the poor wretches confined in the old castle



to his pipe before he could encounter letter C. "Well. Letter C. Here begins letter C. So. C—o—s, Cos." The official finger slid slowly down the paper, Martin Brandt following it with eager eye, and lips quivering with expectation. Presently the dreadful digit stopped: Brandt held his breath. "Christian name?" asked the policeman.

"Anzel," answered the lover, now almost choked with suspense.

"Wrong!" exclaimed the officer; and took a few more whiffs before his lazy finger continued to track its way to the bottom of the page. "So," he said, "Anzel—at last. Ah, Anzel Costa! See Offence-book, No. 9, page nineteen ten. Here, lend a hand," he added to Brandt, as he moved to another shelf. "This is the heaviest book in the bureau. It is two mens' work to lift it."

"So, nineteen ten. Here she is!" said the sluggish functionary at length, as he obscured the page with smoke.

"Let me know the worst without more delay," exclaimed Brandt.

"Don't be in a hurry—for, first of all, ten centissimi, if you please. Fees in advance is our rule."

Martin paid the money, and then heard his doom read in syllables long drawn out:—"September 26th, 1848, Anzel Costa, suspected of treasonable correspondence with a soldier. Sentenced to three years' surveillance. December 24, 1848, confined in the town jail, for habitually breaking the sanitary laws of the State in reference to infectious diseases." The man shut the book, and turned away into an inner room to enjoy the rest of his pipe in peace.

Martin returned to the inn a prey to the bitterest thoughts. Perhaps he told his news too abruptly, for, on hearing it, the old soldier became almost frantic. Bred from childhood amidst scenes of strife, he had never known the consolations of religion, nor how to exercise those influences of self-control which lessen disappointment and check the violence of passion. The imprecations he uttered, not only against his daughter, but upon that destiny which had denied him death in battle, terrified even the hardened landlord. He raved like a madman. "Is it for this day," he exclaimed, "that I have hoped and striven? Have I fought and bled for her, to find her a traitress?"

Brandt and those around could only with difficulty restrain him. When, however, he had sufficiently recovered, he determined to go at once to the suspected house in which the girl was said to live. He would wreak a full measure of revenge upon her. "At least," he exclaimed, "I can die—how it matters not?" A terrible resolution which he had formed was no mere outburst of passion. Had there been an opportunity, he would have fulfilled it. Yet this old man—a compound of levity and impulse, in whom the fiercest passions were easily roused—had entered Saluzzo, with the hope of settling down in easy contented retirement.

Brandt, dreading his intention of wreaking a sudden vengeance upon his daughter, could he find her, held him, to prevent his escape. Costa, however, strong in his rage, broke away, and ran towards the Turin road. Passion seemed to give the old soldier nerve, and he sped so fast that it was a long time before Martin was able to overtake him. Having passed the ruins of the Castle, the young pursuer came up with him opposite the Goblin's Keep. At this place Costa, completely exhausted, fell, and, on reaching him, Brandt found him in a state of insensibility. A gate in the wall stood partly open. Looking in, he beheld a lovely garden. He entered, and laid the exhausted old sergeant on a rustic seat, while he returned to the town for assistance.

When he recovered his senses Costa thought he had been dreaming. He beheld before him a beautiful garden. He looked up at the ruined castle, and remembered that opposite to it he fell. The scene was so enchanting, so tranquil, that it calmed and soothed him. He tried to rise, but his strength was gone. He rubbed his eyes. Was it a vision? Had he suddenly passed away into regions of love and beatitude? For the first time for years he muttered a prayer.

In the midst of a reverie, his eye suddenly caught the figure of a man



by courtesy called an hospital?" As he spoke, he pointed to a sombre castellated ruin which rose above the southern outskirts of the city.

"Are there many in it?" asked the sergeant.

"There were only two when I last left Saluzzo," replied his companion. "Nobody can find out who they were. The police forbade any person going even within the garden, for fear of infection; and the names of all the inmates are kept secret, out of regard to their relatives. The place where they are penned up is that part of the castle that abuts upon an old Roman wall which formerly surrounded the city. At least, that's what my master told me one day, as we were coming to market. It is built of the marble with which the ancient fortification was faced. People call it the 'Goblin's Keep,' because it was, even within my recollection, haunted."

"Then the ghosts have marched off. Who gave them the route?" asked the sergeant-major, with mock interest.

"The bishop," was the answer. "He exorcised them, to make room for the victims of the horrible disease."

By this time they were crossing the bridge that spans the Po, not far from the city. When they reached Saluzzo, they stopped at the nearest inn; and, seated themselves at the door, under the arch of vines trained across the road—a shady arrangement very general in that part of the country.

Having dined, it was agreed that they should make inquiries of the landlord regarding the persons whom they sought. When that individual appeared, his aspect did not prepossess his guests in his favour.

"Landlord," began the old soldier, "as you are, I perceive, the postmaster of this good city, you must know every man, woman, and child in the place."

The host replied, in a half-surly, half-civil tone, that he believed he did know every soul in the neighbourhood—except the strangers and the scamps.

"Then," rejoined his guest hurriedly, lest his courage should fail him in the midst of his inquiry, "you must know Anzel Costa?"

"Anzel Costa!" repeated both the innkeeper and the younger guest together.

"Well," continued the former with a tinge of bravado, concealing a rising embarrassment, "what if I do know Anzel Costa?"

By this time the *Provinciale* had risen, and was once more grasping the hand of his travelling companion, "You, then, my good old man, are her father. It is Anzel Costa whom I love."

A scowl passed over the landlord's face; but the speaker did not notice it. "It is for her," he continued, "that I have journeyed so many weary miles to set up my rest in this city. For whether she

be innocent or guilty, Saluzzo shall be either my home or," he added, lowering his tone, "my grave."

Old Costa jumped up from his seat in an ecstasy; then, prudently checking himself lest he should be too rash in accepting an utter stranger as a kinsman, he placed his hand at arm's-length upon the lover's head, eyed him from top to toe, as if to take measure of him for a grenadier; and satisfied himself that he could conscientiously "pass" him as a thorough soldier and an efficient son-in-law. Laughing and weeping by turns, he shook him heartily by the hand, remarking that the girl would now be doubly dear to him, for having chosen such a straightforward and perfectly "set up" soldier. "But," he added, his little dash of merriment melting away into a sigh, "supposing that our faint suspicions should be strengthened, and that she prove unworthy of you?"

"It is not wise to fear the worst," replied the other.

"Right, comrade, therefore attention, *Trinquons!* Fill out, landlord! You must join us. Let us drink to the success of our inquiries; and a good husband to Anzel Costa."

"Of course," said the host, arresting the drinking-horn half-way to his lips; "only if she deserve him."

None of the wine was tasted. Costa asked roughly, "Do you know anything to the contrary?"

"What I do know about the girl Costa," he replied, "is nothing to her credit. However, I am not going to turn informer. If you want to know particulars, inquire of the police; for she is under their surveillance." With these words, the man went into the house, leaving the full goblet on the table.

The strangers sat for several minutes as if stupefied with grief and disappointment. "It is then true!" exclaimed Costa, at length.

"At least," replied the lover, Martin Brandt, quickly, "before we give way to despair, let us seek further. I do not like the look of that fellow: he seemed to shun us the moment he knew for whom we are in search. I will hasten to the police-office, and learn the worst at once."

Martin strode hastily away towards the Prefecture; which he soon found out. Interrogating an inspector of police, in the hard tones of suppressed emotion, he watched for an answer, trembling like a culprit awaiting sentence. The cool deliberation of the officer (an Austrian) aggravated his agonies. Without speaking, that worthy functionary did not lay down his pipe until he had carefully applied the tobacco-stopper, to prevent it going out. He then slowly pulled down a huge index from a shelf, and laid it on a desk. "Was Costa the name? Ah! Costa! So. That must be letter C." The leaves were turned over one by one. Letter A and letter B contained so many entries, that the fatigued official was obliged to have recourse

whose face was concealed by a huge slouched hat, leaning against a tree, with his hands crossed, in devout contemplation.

"Away, away!" said the man, in a tone, not of anger, but the deepest sorrow, "I am a leper."

"And I am an old soldier," continued Costa. "Why should I shun you?"

"Because the law decrees imprisonment to whoever is found here; so great is the dread of infection."

"I love misery, and those who are miserable," said the soldier, "for I am a wretched old man myself. Besides, though longing to fulfil a wretched errand, I am exhausted. Let me then rest here a little longer."

"You are welcome," said the leper, "for it is seldom I hear the sound of human voice. Human sympathy has long been denied me. But I again warn you that, should you be discovered, you will yourself be made to suffer imprisonment, as one infected."

Nothing daunted, however, the soldier solicited permission, when sufficiently recruited, to remain, and to explore, not only the garden, but the far famed Goblin's Keep. The deep melancholy and resignation of the leper, the quiet beauty of the garden, had worked powerfully on the soldier's mind. For the time, he forgot his daughter, and his own troubles concerning her.

When Costa was able to rise, the leper, disposing his ample slouched hat so as to completely hide his features, carefully fastened the gate.

"Pass on," he exclaimed. "Examine my flowers. Some of them are rare. Gather such as you may deem worthy of acceptance."

Although Costa felt the deepest pity for the leper in his cheerless solitude, yet the melancholy tones of his voice and his gentle manners inspired the rough old campaigner with a respect for the calm contentment in which he appeared to live. "I," thought the old man, "am now equally solitary. There is no being whom I have to live for. Would I could feel as this leper feels." The unfortunate being looked on Costa with pleasure as he plucked the flowers, for he seemed to read his thoughts.

"You love flowers?" he asked.

"I love them now," was the reply; "for I see how much they must relieve the irksomeness of solitude. A great many must die."

"The brightest," answered the leper, "are gathered every morning."

"By whom?" asked Costa, wondering.

The leper checked himself, hesitated, and turned away.

"So," thought the old soldier, "he has a secret. Perhaps, after all, he is not left entirely alone. Some one comes to console him."

"Occasionally," said the leper, returning, "children from the town play under the wall, and some of them, though strictly forbidden by the police, now and then climb over, and steal my flowers. I watch them from the window. When they know I am there, they look up; and, on going away, hold up in playful triumph the nosegays they have taken, crying 'Good-bye, leper!' Oh, how I love to see them!"

"Are they your only visitors?" inquired Costa.

Again the leper seemed confused, and changed the subject; asking the sergeant if he were afraid to inspect the interior of the dwelling?

"What," thought Costa, abstractedly, "are my misfortunes compared with those of this poor wretch?"

In truth, the afflicted man seemed comparatively happy, while the old sergeant was a prey to the deepest affliction, and but a few hours before contemplated suicide.

Anxious to know how the recluse had attained such a state of tranquil contentment, Costa, on entering his cell, inquired what train of events had brought him into the castle. "Is it," he asked, "your birthplace?"

"I lost my parents in childhood," he was answered. "Being comparatively wealthy, they left me a small patrimony, and I left the church, for which I had been training myself, to cultivate it; but they also bequeathed a constitution which rendered me an early prey to the terrible epidemic lately brought amongst us. My sister was the only friend I ever had. Yet no." He checked himself, "I have one other."

"A visitor or an inmate?" inquired the soldier.

The leper evaded the question. "When," he continued, "the malady with which you see me afflicted made its appearance both in my sister and myself, the sanitary police hurried us away to this habitation."

"Your sister, then—"

"Is dead!"

"Another deep affliction," thought Costa, "yet how patiently he bears it." "You must," he said aloud, "find the solitude very irksome?"

"The feeling of solitude is tempered by labour. In the summer season the cultivation of my garden occupies me pleasantly, and almost entirely. In winter I make baskets and mats, and my own clothes. Books and prayer fill up the hours I am not thus employed. Indeed, so far from time hanging heavily, when the year has passed it seems to have been very short."

"Were you always so resigned and contented as you now appear to be?" inquired the guest.

"Far from it," replied the leper, "I will not deceive you. I have not arrived at my present state of content without strong mental contests. Neither is a complete sacrifice of all human affections yet accomplished. Even now I have struggles which the power of religion is not yet able to overcome. My imagination sometimes carries me back to the world which I have left, and fills me with chimerical desires. I ascend the castle watch-tower, and view the magnificent spectacle of mountain and valley. I see the glaciers of Stroppa; I behold the forests on the sides of the mountains, and long to wander through them. I perceive the rich fields spread below, and human beings gambolling in them, or strolling along in quiet happiness. Some of them I picture as lovers, or married people, whom health, youth, and fortune unite to load with blessings. I envy their lot in proportion as my own is miserable. I feel the confused sensation of an immensity of felicity, the reality of which is denied to me. Once, towards sunset, a young couple who had been but a short while married, made their appearance close under the walls of my garden. Happiness, unalloyed and pure, was stamped on their features, and they walked slowly with their arms entwined. Suddenly they stopped, the young wife leant her head on her husband's shoulder, and he clasped her in his arms with affectionate ardour. My heart was ready to burst—I strained my vision after them to the end of the meadow—and was losing sight of them among the trees, when shouts of gladness arose. Their relations had come to meet them, and they were surrounded by old men, women, and children. I heard their confused murmurings of joy, and saw their gay dresses between the trees. The whole group seemed to breathe an atmosphere of happiness. I could not bear the sight—the contrast was too great. The Creator, I cried, has distributed pleasure everywhere—he has sent it in torrents upon everything that breathes!" I went up into the tower, and looked down upon the city and its busy and cheerful people

"I stretched forth my hands, and, groaning, demanded from them my portion of happiness. In my wild transport, I descended again to my garden, and clasped the trees in my arms, praying the Almighty to put life into them, and to give me a friend."

"Can nothing be done to restore you to your place in the world—Is there no cure for your disease?" Costa asked.

"No cure now. I am doomed. My sentence is for life—my only remedy is in the grave. See!" The leper removed his overshadowing hat, and turned his face towards the soldier. The disfigurement which the leprosy had wrought was greater than Costa was prepared for. "Who, think you, would willingly be the companion of such a hideous form as mine?" asked the sufferer. "It is the duty of my fellow-creatures to shun me."

"I, it appears, am not shaken by seeing you. Are there not others like me?" inquired Costa.

The leper paused for a moment, and then replied, "I do frankly confess, there is one who sometimes visits me, at the risk of liberty—even of reputation."

"Who?" the soldier asked eagerly.

"That is my secret," the recluse answered coldly.

"Forgive, if I have offended!" With these words the old man made an involuntary movement, as if he would have taken the outcast's hand.

He drew it back quickly, exclaiming, "Imprudent man, would you touch me?"

"Yes; and would press your hand as that of a friend and comrade."

"Such happiness is denied me," exclaimed the prisoner, with emotion.

"You said you had a sister; did she never press your hand?"

"Alas! she formed the last link between me and humanity. It pleased heaven to sever it, and to leave me the isolated, unconsoling being you see me. We lived almost always separated. We avoided looking at each other, lest the sight of our deformity might be too shocking for us to bear. But we prayed together, each in our separate solitude."

"Her loss must have left you lonely indeed."

"It was the example of my dying sister that conquered all turbulent and disquieting thoughts."

The rough old soldier tried to utter some hearty words of sympathy and consolation.

After a moment's pause, the leper rose: "Stranger, when I first beheld you in my garden, grief or some mightier passion had overcome you. Whenever it threatens to master you again, think of the leper."

Costa felt that a Providence had directed him to this man of many sufferings. He rose to depart, having asked permission to return on the morrow, to tell him all his griefs. The leper, cautioning him of the risk he ran, consented.

Before he left the castle, the moon shone brightly, and the Solitary, fearing that Costa's exit would be observed, went first. A low murmuring sound proceeded from the road. Alarmed, he motioned his guest to be still. The old sergeant retired a few steps; by which means he got a view of the ruined garden, which had formerly belonged to the leper's sister: to his surprise he beheld a figure crouching behind the trellis-work partition, as if to avoid observation. It was that of a female. The leper who had also drawn back, trembled visibly. He murmured loud enough for Costa to hear, "Imprudent girl!"

"Leper, stand back," cried a harsh voice suddenly at the gate. A gendarme appeared, the bright barrel of his firelock, pointing at the person he addressed, gleamed in the moonbeam. The leper retired to his hut, at the window of which he instantly presented himself. Under the direction of his chief, who had now entered the garden, another police officer went cautiously to the opposite side of the trellis; and, presenting his musket, cried, "Stand, woman! Attempt to escape, and I must fire." The person thus spoken to burst into tears.

"Spare her, spare her!" cried the leper, from his window. "It is true," he continued, addressing the Lieutenant, "that she has broken the sanitary regulations of the State by visiting me. But this she has done since my dear sister's death, without either taking or communicating the infection. She sells my flowers to procure me comforts that I should otherwise be without."

"So," said the officer, "this explains the mystery. This accounts for her living in so suspicious a manner, in the ruined hut a mile hence. Though under surveillance, she eluded our vigilance till this moment. Now, however, our duty is imperative."

While these words were being uttered, old Costa discovered that the girl was his own child!

His heart, so lately turned against her, was now touched; and he exclaimed, "My dear daughter!" running forward to embrace her. The soldier, however, levelled his piece, exclaiming, "Touch her at your peril. She may be infected." Costa, yearning to take his daughter to his arms, was obliged to retreat.

The Lieutenant ordered the girl to retire. Such was the dread of infection, that no actual arrest took place; but the police-soldiers kept their pieces levelled at the girl and her father as they slowly re-



tired from the garden. The gendarme had not thus driven their prisoners far before them before the Lieutenant was again obliged to interfere. Another person came up, and had nearly come into forbidden contact with the girl. Martin Brandt would have folded her in his arms. Repulsed at the point of the bayonet, however, he stood like one transfixed, his face turned towards the castle. The moon was shining full upon it when the voice of the leper, from the window of his hut, was heard—"In the name of Heaven, young man, tell me your name!" he exclaimed.

"Martin Brandt," was the reply.

"Heaven be praised!" ejaculated the leper; and nothing was audible for some moments but his sobs.

"My dear master," exclaimed Martin. "You, then, are the dreaded leper? But Mademoiselle, your sister—"

"Hush!" whispered Costa.

The momentary interruption which the appearance of Brandt had caused, now ceased, and the officer gave the word "Forward!" The father and daughter were driven towards a carriage, painted yellow; they were made to enter it, each occupying a separate compartment, and were driven off.

The innkeeper had been watching under the garden wall. He could conceal his exultation no longer. "Ha, ha!" he said, "I dare say she would be glad to be an innkeeper's wife now."

These words gave to Martin a clue to Anzel's misfortunes. The fellow, being a rejected suitor, had possibly originated the suspicions concerning Anzel, and had caused the misfortunes occasioned by them. Meanwhile, the prisoners were conveyed to the Intendant's house. Having heard the statement of the police, and looked into the carriage to see if the occupants were really the persons described, that functionary signed a warrant for their detention. Upon this, Costa and his daughter were conveyed back to a part of the castle at a distance from that occupied by the leper.

The day after, there was a great bustle in the town of Saluzzo. News went about that, early in the morning, Hans Duppera, the innkeeper and postmaster, had been arrested, and that in his house documents had been found which afforded grounds for a charge against him. His accuser was Martin Brandt. The examination before the Intendant cleared up the mystery which overhung the character of Anzel Costa, and which had caused so much grief and doubt to her father and lover.

It appeared that when Martin and Anzel first met, she was in the service of the innkeeper as dairy-maid, and that, rejecting his suit, she left his service. He vowed vengeance, and took a wicked mode of satisfying it. As postmaster, he not only suppressed all the letters which came, either from or for Anzel Costa, but made use of one of them to accuse her of corresponding with a soldier of the enemy—which he represented Martin to be—during the Austrian occupation. In course of time Anzel gave new ground for suspicion by her secret but benevolent visits to the leper, whose flowers she arranged, and regularly sold for his benefit. She supported herself by selling milk for anyone who would employ her, at the seasons when the people

from the mountains came to buy it for their cheese. Concealed in the inn were found two letters, which Anzel had written to her father, and which were quite sufficient to convict Hans Duppera of letter-stealing.

After this, the Intendant—a benevolent man—interested himself in favour of Costa and his daughter. All fear of infection having subsided, the sanitary laws were relaxed; and the prisoners, having been certified free of infection by the physicians of the district, were liberated, and Anzel was allowed to continue her ministrations to the leper.

The Intendant did even more: he gave to Martin Brandt the office of postmaster, vacated by the treacherous innkeeper; and, in due time, the lovers were married. Costa ended his hitherto turbulent life in peace; and never allowed a night to pass without a visit to, and a prayer for, the leper; who, years afterwards, expired tranquilly and happily in Anzel's presence.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SMOKE PREVENTION.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to an inquiry from Lord Redesdale, said the Secretary of State for the Home Department had instructed the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to give notice to all owners of furnaces, of which there were 8802 within their district, that the Smoke Prevention Act would come into operation on the 1st of August next, and that its provisions would be enforced.

THE GERMAN CABINETS AND THE WAR.

Lord LYNDHURST drew attention to the terms of the memorandum, relating to the Eastern question, transmitted by the Cabinet of Vienna and Berlin to their Envoys at the Diet of Frankfort. The noble and learned Lord admitted the irregularity of discussing a document not before their Lordships, but observed that they must be acquainted with it, seeing that it had been published in the official journals of Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort. It was a document that had given rise to much discussion, and it had been read by some persons with anxiety and uneasiness. It was somewhat obscure in language, but he apprehended it to mean that after the war the territorial position of Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other, should remain as before. The protocol of the 5th September, which referred to this memorandum, indeed, placed this beyond doubt, for it was to the same effect. So that, according to the agreement between the four Powers, no alteration in the territorial limits of Turkey on the one side, and Russia on the other, was to take place, whatever might be the result of the war. This protocol was agreed to before the declaration of war; but, after war had been declared against Russia by England and France, we conformed to the principles upon which the protocol of the 5th of September had been framed. It was, therefore, extremely difficult, under these circumstances, to say by what principles England, France, Austria, and Prussia were guided; but it appeared to him clear to demonstration that at this very moment they were acting upon this principle, that if Russia guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and the independence of the Sultan, the war with Russia must be terminated with the *status quo ante bellum*. Describing the importance of the Danube to Austria and Central Europe, and the circumstances under which, by the treaty of Adrianople, which he characterized as unfortunate and disastrous, the care of the mouths of that river had been given to Russia, he contended that the mode in which this engagement had been neglected by Russia, in order to encourage the port of Odessa, rendered it impossible for the Powers to consent to place that Power in her former territorial position. It was absolutely necessary, from the state of this great river, that a change should be made in this respect. If this was the case on the western coast of the Black Sea, the duty was stronger on the eastern coast. Amidst cheers from many noble Lords, he asked the House whether it was possible for this country to consent to restore to Russia the territory she had lost, or might lose, in Circassia? And, adverting to general principles, he inquired whether there was any security, if Russia was replaced in her territorial position, that her aggressions would not be renewed the first opportunity? Quoting Prince Lieven and Pozzo di Borgo to show that Russia, in her aggressions, always calculated upon divisions among the Great Powers of Europe, he said that, if the Court of Vienna shared in the views and intentions of Prussia, the result would be satisfactory to the Court of St. Petersburg. But it might be said that, if such guarantees were given for the integrity of Turkey, we might safely rest upon the *status quo*. The guarantee of the Four Powers, he admitted, might be of great value so long as they were united, and no collision occurred between them upon other points; but could that be depended upon? Then, it was said we should have the positive engagement of Russia not to infringe upon the independence or territory of Turkey; but any guarantee of Russia, after what had occurred, was perfectly valueless. It was not worth the paper upon which it was written. In proof of this, he referred to the false assurances given to Sir H. Seymour, respecting the objects for which troops were being collected, before the invasion of the Principalities. The truth was, the whole history of Russia was a history of fraud, duplicity, trickery, and violence. It had been such as ought to put us upon our guard against placing the slightest reliance upon any of her assurances. A new phrase had been introduced into the language of diplomacy by Russia—that of “material guarantees.” If she would give the Allied Powers some material guarantee, a pledge of something so valuable that she would not like to risk its loss, perhaps it might be accepted; but as to a moral guarantee, the pledge of her honour, it was perfectly worthless. Under such circumstances we could never make peace upon the basis of the *status quo ante*. We must cripple the power of Russia, and recuse her means of aggression. But these objects would never be attained, and Turkey would never be safe, until the fleet in the Black Sea had been destroyed, and Sebastopol taken.

The Earl of CLARENCE, after some complaints of the irregularity of discussing a document not under the cognisance of their Lordships, said, the memorandum alluded to had exclusive reference to German interests, and that it did not weaken any engagement which might since have been made by Austria and Prussia with England and France. On the contrary, it rather strengthened them. Speaking of Austria, he said, the opinion he had expressed in that House three months ago, that she could not remain neutral in the great contest now impending, had been confirmed. It was true that there were some German Powers which looked with awe at the imaginary omnipotence of Russia, but Austria had not shared in that ignominious feeling. In the beginning of this month Austria had sent a summons to Russia to evacuate the Principalities; and, with the concurrence of England and France, she had concluded a convention with the Porte, under which her troops would occupy the Principalities so long as might be necessary. At the same time, she had engaged to send a force, if necessary, to suppress insurrection in Montenegro, and to assist in putting down that in Greece. By the close of this month, or the beginning of the next, she would have a fully equipped army of 300,000 men; and, under such circumstances, he felt confidence in her assurances that her objects and views, as well as her interests, were the same as those of England and France. He could not, of course, undertake to say upon what terms peace might be made. But the Allied Powers knew that the power and the policy of Russia were dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe, and adverse to the cause of peace and the progress of civilization. The object of Europe must be to cripple that power and to check that policy; and the Allied Powers knew that the means for doing that were now so great and so effectual, while the opportunity for it was so wonderfully favourable, that it would be vain to hope it might occur again. All Europe was not to be disturbed, and great interests were not to be dislocated, for insignificant purposes; and the Allied Powers were all agreed that mere repression would only postpone the danger.

The Earl of DURBY said, the concluding part of the noble Earl's speech justified the alleged irregularity of his noble and learned friend in introducing the subject; but he contended that the noble Earl had passed too lightly over the pinching part of the case. The question was, not the sincerity of Austria in what she professed, but what was the meaning of her profession in the event of Russia complying with the demand for the evacuation of the Principalities. He rejoiced, however, at the declarations of the noble Earl, because he was sure the people of this country would never be satisfied unless the ambition of Russia was trampled and her aggressions restrained. It was our bounden duty not to desert the Circassians. It was impossible to permit the Black Sea to remain a Russian lake, or the Danube a Russian ditch, and he was sure that the noble Earl's language, if followed up by the whole of the Government, would give universal satisfaction.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, Lord Lyndhurst's speech might have been in place three months ago, but he hardly thought it necessary now. It would have been more appropriate before the declaration of war than after it. The object of the war being to protect an ally against an unjust aggression, it had never occurred to provide beforehand for Turkish conquests upon Russian territory. The intention was to protect the independence and integrity of Turkey; consequently there might be some ambiguity in documents which were prepared some time before. Austria was active now; acting for her own interests, and for the interests of Europe; and therefore he attached no importance to the ambiguity of which complaint had now been made. The conditions of peace must depend on the progress of the war; but, observing that Russia had attempted no aggression on Turkey since the Treaty of Adrianople, he should, so soon as he saw a prospect of a just and honourable peace, recommend its conclusion. And keeping this object in view, the war would be carried on with vigour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. STRUTT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. STRUTT entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which he had resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; observing that erroneous and injurious reports upon the subject

had been circulated. He had been originally asked to take office by Lord John Russell, on the part of Lord Aberdeen. The offer had been unexpected by him. He had known nothing of the duties of the office, but supposing that, though comparatively unimportant, they could be combined with others, he had accepted the offer, stating that he placed his whole time at the disposal of the Government. He found that the duties of the office were not more laborious than he expected, and also that he had no parliamentary duties connected with the Government. Such a state of things was not satisfactory to one who wished to give his whole time and services to the country; but, having accepted the office he had not intended to resign it. But upon his return to town after the Whitehead holidays, he received a letter from Lord John Russell, on the part of Lord Aberdeen, the result of which, and of an interview with the former, was his learning that the Government were in a difficulty as to arrangements which they thought important, and that the disposal of his office would relieve them. He found, on inquiry, that all other necessary arrangements had been made, that the acquiescence of other parties had been obtained, and that nothing was wanted but his concurrence. There was no other course for him but to give this instantly. He denied that there had been any previous engagement as to his resignation, that he had been previously consulted as to the proposed arrangements, had had any opportunity of forming an independent judgement, or that any condition for his own benefit had been attached to his resignation. He had known no more of those arrangements than any other member of the House, and could in no respect be considered a party to them. He added that he had studiously abstained, in making these remarks, from a single observation as to the conduct of any other person; and that he had made this statement with some pain and much embarrassment.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Oxford University Bill. Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the two new commissioners were the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. Cornwall Lewis.

Mr. PHINN moved the addition of a clause designed to prevent credit from being given to students, and by which he proposed to prohibit actions against students for any debts contracted when they were under age.

Mr. LENLEY opposed the clause, believing that the true remedy for University extravagance would be the imparting sounder views to the young men themselves.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER also opposed it, admitting that the evil complained of was serious, but not considering that a sufficient case could be made out for exceptional legislation.

After further discussion, Mr. PHINN postponed his motion.

Several other amendments were moved, but none of them were carried; the bill at last passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

PRISON CHAPLAINS.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, it was proposed that the sum of £164,165 should be granted for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols and lunatic asylums.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the reduction of the vote by £100, being the salary for chaplain, on the ground that the same rule laid down by the Committee ought to be extended to all creeds.

Sir G. GREY said that the sum in question was given between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant chaplains; and that, if this vote were refused, the unhappy individuals in the asylum would be deprived of all religious consolation.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the Government had no right to provoke such discussions while blowing hot and cold on the subject of Catholicism and Protestantism.

After some observations by Mr. Phinn, Mr. Adderley, and Lord Seymour, Mr. Spooner, Lord Palmerston, and other members, the Committee divided, and the numbers were—For the original vote, 246; for Mr. Scholefield's amendment, 23: majority for the vote, 223.

The vote was agreed to, as were other items, and the House resumed soon after midnight.

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

WRECK AND SALVAGE BILL.

On the question that the Wreck and Salvage Bill be considered in Committee, Mr. Cardwell stated that the object of the bill was to make uniform throughout the kingdom the laws relative to wrecks and salvage. To secure this desirable object, it was proposed to transfer all authority on the subject from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade.

The bill passed through Committee.

THE BARON DE BODE.

Mr. M. CHAMBERS called attention to the case of the Baron de Bode, and moved a resolution: “That the national good faith requires that the just claims of the Baron de Bode, established after protracted investigation, should be satisfied.” Upon a point involving the honour of their country, Mr. Chambers hoped he would not appeal to the Commons of England in vain.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in seconding the motion, would not argue the question on legal grounds. Every legal point had been fully established. The Baron had had to contend with every obstruction and every quibble which legal ingenuity could devise. Mr. Drummond would appeal from lawyers and law, from Chancellors of the Exchequer and from Attorneys General, to honest men, to English gentlemen, and to common honesty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL declared emphatically that if he believed the claims of the Baron de Bode were just and well-founded, he would not stand up and disgrace himself by adopting the unworthy course assumed so recklessly by Mr. Drummond. The question was whether the Baron de Bode was a British subject; the question was whether he was so within the meaning of the treaty. The Attorney-General believed that he was not a British subject in that sense; and proceeded to maintain his views by reference to the terms of the treaty, and to the special claims of the Baron. The property was not confiscated because the Baron was a British subject, but because he was a French subject, and had emigrated.

After upwards of six hours of discussion, the House divided. The numbers were—For Mr. Chambers' resolution, 67; against it, 82: majority against it, 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. MALL moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill.

Mr. A. PELLATT supported the bill, observing that a third of the people of England had already relieved themselves from these rates, while another third was still liable to them for the benefit of the remaining third. He deemed the only just principle to be that of voluntary taxation.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER admitted that the case of Church-rates was a wrong for which there ought to be a remedy; but he did not see the advantage of a demonstration in the form of a measure which could by no possibility become law during the present session; and, therefore, he could not assent to the proposition that the alternative lay between countenancing these rates and abolishing them. The case for a change was irresistible, and the Government was prepared to encounter the difficulties attendant upon legislation upon the subject, and would endeavour to arrive at an equitable adjustment of the question. If the rates were abolished, we must not stop there, or the Church would be placed in a condition of inequality.

Mr. PACKE opposed, and Mr. BASS supported the bill.

Mr. BRIGHT said that it was not easy to understand the view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of these rates; but it was evident that upon this, as upon other matters, there was a difference of opinion in the Cabinet.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that this proposal for unqualified abolition of Church-rates was intended to forward the views of those who were opposed to all establishments, and, as he deprecated the destruction of the Established Church, he could not be expected to support the measure. He referred to the admirable character of Dissenters in past days, and said that, considering the services they had rendered to the cause of education and religion, he should be glad to make any reasonable concession; and the whole dispute in the present day arose, not upon the social evils arising from these rates, but in reference to the remedy to which recourse should be had. It would be inconsistent with the principle of a Church establishment, and would be also a hardship upon Churchmen, were no funds provided for the maintenance of fabrics which had not been erected, like Dissenting chapels, merely for those who required them, but for all. We had a national Church, an hereditary aristocracy, and an hereditary monarchy; and these must all stand or fall together. As this bill was subversive of one of these great institutions, he should oppose it.

Sir W. CLAY briefly replied, and the House divided.

The numbers were—For the second reading, 182; for Mr. Goulburn's amendment, 209: majority against the bill, 27. The bill is therefore lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to a matter involving a breach of the privileges of their Lordships' House. On the 7th April last Earl Grey made a remarkable speech upon the subject of the administration of the Army, and moved for a return of the correspondence between the different departments of the Government, in reference to any addition made to the department of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies; and also with regard to any changes made in the transaction of business relating to the administration of the Army. The irregularities of which he (the noble Marquis) complained was, first—that a portion of the correspondence produced took place subsequently to the date of Earl Grey's motion; and, secondly, that certain observations were made by the subordinate officers of the Government upon the speech of Earl Grey, and were annexed to the returns produced. One of the observations was to this effect:—“The officers of the Commissariat feel that the branch of the public service to which they belong has been unjustly dealt with, in a recent debate in the House of Lords.”

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, in reference to some of the returns bearing a later date than the motion of Earl Grey, he apprehended that though, according to the strict rules of their Lordships' House, such a proceeding might be considered an irregularity, at the same time he believed that such a course was not without precedent as regarded that House or the other House of Parliament. Officers of the Colonial-office were so overworked during the session that it was almost impossible to keep up with the strict letter of the returns. As to that part of the charge, he was prepared to take the entire responsibility upon his own shoulders, as those papers were produced with his entire approbation. As to the observations made by the subordinate officers in connection with those papers, he (the Duke of Newcastle) was not aware of this fact until the noble Marquis brought it under the consideration of the House.

The Earl of DERBY said, he thought that this was more than a technical violation of the rules of the House; and, if it were sanctioned by their Lordships, he believed it would lead to serious inconvenience, and would greatly endanger the freedom of speech in their Lordships' House.

Upon a suggestion of Earl FITZWILLIAM, the Duke of Newcastle consented to a withdrawal of those papers, with a view to an amended return being laid before the House.

The Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill was read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (1854) Bill, the Witnesses Bill, and the Customs Duties Bill.

The Public Statues Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until four o'clock in discussions upon the clauses of the Drainage of Lands Bill. The bill ultimately passed through Committee.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

At the evening sitting, the Oxford University Bill, as amended, was considered.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved certain clauses, with a view, as he said, of assimilating the University of Oxford to that of Cambridge; but, substantially, to abolish certain oaths in Oxford, with a view of admitting Dissenters into the University.

Mr. COLLIER seconded the motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that the Government concurred in the principle of admitting Dissenters to all the rights and privileges of the University, but they thought that the House would act wisely by leaving the question to be determined by the governing body appointed under the bill. The adoption of the clause would only endanger the passing of the measure in another place.

Mr. M. GIBSON warmly supported the motion.

A lengthened debate then took place, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord J. Russell repeated the objections urged by Mr. S. Herbert to Mr. Heywood's propositions.

The House then divided upon the first clause, which was, to admit Dissenters as students in the University. The numbers were—For the clause, 252; against it, 161: Majority against the Government, 91.

The result was received with loud cheering.

On the Speaker putting the second clause, which would admit Dissenters as members of the governing body,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, after the decision to which the House had come, he would not put them to the trouble of another division, Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Walpole having complained of the conduct of the Government upon this subject, and urged a division.

A division accordingly took place, when the numbers were—For the second clause, 196; against it, 205: majority, in favour of the Government and against the clause, 9.

The further proceeding upon the report were then postponed until the following day (Friday).

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir G. GREY has appointed Lord Hobart and Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., to be his private secretaries at the Colonial Office. Mr. Whitbread receives no salary in consequence of having a seat in Parliament. Colonel Cecil William Forester, late of the 52nd Regiment, is appointed Assistant-Sergeant at the House of Commons, in succession to Captain Gosset, promoted to be Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, in the room of Mr. Clementson, retired after many years' service. Captain Christopher Wyvill, R.N., is appointed Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard. Captain John Jervis Tucker, R.N., is appointed Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Wyvill. Messrs. Henry J. Allan, George F. Nott, Henry Dimsdale, and Frederick Richards are appointed third-class clerks in the Accountant-General's department of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

MILITARY CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday, June 18, the Bishop of London confirmed 300 of the household brigade at the Royal Military Chapel, St. James's. The Rev. R. W. Browne, chaplain to her Majesty's Forces in London, and the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, assistant-chaplain, officiated. The Bishop's address was most impressive, and the demeanour of the men very attentive and serious. On this and three former occasions the Bishop has confirmed about 1000 of the Guards.

A CANNON-BALL FROM ODESSA.—In the Underwriters' room, at Liverpool,

THE BREVET.

(From the *Gazette of Wednesday Evening*.)

WAR-OFFICE.—JUNE 20.

Officers promoted by the following Brevet will receive their promotions, subject to new regulations about to be promulgated by Royal warrant.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Major-General H R H, the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated the 20th June, 1854:—

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Generals S Brown, D Herbert, Viscount O'Neill, Sir F Blakeney, Sir T Hawker, Sir J Wilson, Lord Seaton, Sir T M Mahon, Sir A Woodford, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Raglan, Lord C S Manners, Sir F Ellice, C Gordon, Viscount Gaugh, Sir J McDonnell, J W Sleath, Sir W G Davy, J Yates, Sir J F Fitz Gerald, Sir A B Clifton, W C Eustace, Earl Cathcart, Sir A Leith, Sir J Brown, Hon H Arbuthnot, Sir J Douglas, Sir W Macabeath, Viscount Hardinge, Sir W Cotton, Sir J Hanbury, Earl Beauchamp, Hon F P Lygon, H Shadforth, J M Hamerton, Sir W Tyrell, Sir G F Berkeley, S H Berkeley, H Touzel, Sir H King, Sir G T Napier, Sir G Scovell, Lord Downes, Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir F W Trench, H Wyndham, Sir E Bowater, Sir W M Gomm.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Major-Generals C E Conyers, G A Henderson, R B Macpherson, F Hay, A Money, J F Ewart, H A Proctor, W Jervois, Sir F Cockburn, Right Hon S R G Arthur, Bart, E Parsonson, R Llwynn, P A Llwynn, R Egerton, Sir W Chalmers, J C Bouchier, L Arguimbau, Sir H G W Smyth, Bart, F Colvert, Sir D E Evans, W H Scott, Sir T Wilshire, Bart, Hon H E Butler, E Fleming, Sir J Rolt, F Bannbridge, T E Napier, N Thorne, W H Sewell, W L Darling, Sir J Thackwell, Sir W L Herries, J M D'Ona, G W Paty, Lord J Hay, T J Wemyss, H Thomas, W Rowau, J S Kennedy, A W M Lord Sandys, Sir T H Brown, A Maclellan, Sir F Ashworth, H Balneavis, G L Goule, G P Higginson, Sir G Bowles, T Bannbury, Hon H F Cavendish, J W Alored, T W Robbins, R Maclean, W Sutherland, H Rainey, Hon C Gore, W L Walton, C R Fox, C A Shawe.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Colonels H Dwyer, J Taylor, F Davie, J Fraser, J Peel, M Beresford, J C Chatterton, H J Lord Ilowden, J A Earl of Rosslyn, W T Knollys, E Studd, C S Campbell, Sir H R F Davie, E F Gascoigne, L B Lovell, St J A Cierke, Sir J H Schoedde, H J W Bentinck, T Reade, H Viscount Melville, A K C Kennedy, Hoga H Briske, Sir C Campbell, F E Craigie, E F Morris, H Colville, E W Bouvier, Hon T Arthurnham, M White, J Scott, J L Pennefather, W Basu, F T Butler, H Despard, H W Bell, J Reed, J Jones, E Carlyon, T Burke, T S Traford, H Bristow, G S Thwaites, J Jerrard, A Morris, Earl of Cardigan, W C Coles, Sir M Cragg, J Eden, H R Hertley, H W Barraclough, J Campbell, Hon C Grey, W L Littler Gerald, Lord de Ros, J Geddes, W H Cornwall, H S Stanhope, C M Hay, H Lord Strokeby, H F Porter, J D Rawdon, W Beckwith, H E Robinson, H W Breton, A T Maclean, the Duke of Wellington, J J W Angerstein, T Mar, T G Ball, E Moniz, W Cox, G M Eden, G Dixon, F Maunsell, W J Codrington, W Turner, H Bludger, J W Frith, T Falls, J Halls.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-Colonels F Meade, J Wilman, W F Forster, W Beecham, F Johnston, W Bragge, A Goldsmith, G W Prosser, E M'Arthur, D H Macduff, J P Hely, C R Bowers, J Arnaud, F Towers, Sir T L Mitchell, R Garrett, R Contop, T M Williams, W Nejean, A H Trevor, R R W Brett, W H Dutton, Earl of Altemarle, G T Colombe, Marquis Conyngham, S J Cotton, M Ballou, N Wilson, J N Jackson, H Rydel, J Clark, F H Turner, R W Brough, H H Milner, E H D E Napier, E Harvey, Hon F G Hood, J R Young, J Michel, P P Douglas, J H Pringle, H Ola Maule, C B Cumberland, C C Hay, W L Davies, C Warren, T G Browne, G A Malcom, R H Wynyard, H Eyre, Lord W. Paulet, A S H Appleton, P M'Pherson, C W Ridley, J Patten, P Farquharson, D A Cameron, T Matheson, G Bell, H D Halifax, N N Vigors, R R Robertson, S Braybrooke, R Law, Hon A F Foley, G Drummond, F S Hignolds, E B Keyndon, J Sopiod, H Ilavlock, C F Van Straubenzee, H C Cobbe, A M Tullock, Hon J St V Saumarez, W G Gold, Hon R Bruce, A C V N Poole, E W F Walker, Sir C J J Hamilton, T A Drought, T H Franks, C Stuart, Hon A A Spencer, C Ashmore, A Montresor, H K Bloomfield, J Lawrence, S J Holman, C Franklin, G C Mundy, F H C Seymour, H W H Hartley, W A McEvilly, L D Williams, R B Wood, C E Gold, C A Lewis, W Campbell, W Parly, G Congreve, J T Hall, J Longfield, C W M Balders, F W Hamilton, W Denny, C H Doyle, F Horn, J F G Campbell, H F Bonham, Lord F Paulet, M Power, J R Smyth, W J D'Urbain, Hon J French, T O'Brien, J Crofton, J Grattan, Hon J Linday, Hon G A F Liddell, W Sullivan, H Cartwright, G V Creagh, J H Bainbridge, A A T Conyngham, H Penrose, S V W Ricketts, W J King, Hon N H C Massey, J J Hollis, J H Newson, W A Le Mesurier, J Swinburn, K Kelly, G Stuart, T Kelly, R E Burrowes, T Goster, T G Harriott, J K Ross, E B Brooke, G W Kepple, J Fitzmaurice, J Campbell, J C Young, F Hope, L A Durnig, J S Smith, H A O'Neill, Hon W N H II, H Clinton, F C Irwin, R Parker, J Brown, C Trodger, A T Hemphill, Lord G A F Paget, B Taylor, C A Windham.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—J Fraser, H C Wade, J Douglas, W J Myers, J Pateson, H C B Daubeny, F Lushington, F White, F Whittingham, C Bridge, E Bond, H Smyth, E R Jeffreys, T S Conway, A B Montgomery, T Le Marchant, D R Smith, T Saundfort, W L Tudor, T Graham, G Pinder, G Green, R A Cuthbert, M J Western, G Heriot, Lord A Paget, E R King, J Singleton, M B G Reed, A F W Wyatt, R Gardner, H D Crofton, J R B Hall, E H Greathead, A St G H Steppen, S Fisher, Hoi H R Handicock, C Bind, A F Anell, G F F Boughey, T H Pearson, L Fyler, W Mathias, G F Long, W F Waugh, A W Reed, J Ferguson, Sir W Gordon, W H L D Cuddy, J Foster, A Campbell, J Draper, J J Graham, T Beckham, Sir J E Alexander, P Brown, E L'Estrange, R H J B M'Cumming, H F Ainslie, J R Heyland, W H Robinson, R W Bamford, G Mylne, T J Devereil, M Orr, B W Caldwell, H F Hawker, J A Robertson, C Kelson, E Trevor, A H L Wyatt, G H F Campbell, J B Creagh, J M M Kidd, H B Harvey, E A G Muller, C F Parkinson, A Bolton, A F Blyth, F M'Intland, J Graham, K L Phillips, T Tullock, W Campbell, A C Sterling, E S Farmer, J E Orange, G S Deveril, W J Crompton, T E Lacy, P Smyly, O S Blachford, J Gray, T Prior, J Impett, J K Roper, G W Mayow, G Talbot, J F du Vernet, W T B Mountraine, R Goong, W Calder, H P Bourchier, M S H L'oyd, C James, J Stuar, H Anderson, J Koch, J Clarke, F M Martyn, W H Gillan, A J Wegg, W H Phibb, R C L'oyd, M G Sparks, A A Barnes, G F C Scott, A I Lockhart, W Macpherson, J Forbes, H B Rogers, G Macabeath, W H Haliday, W Johnson.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—F L Ingall, W W Lodder, B C Mitford, J H Laye, J Richardson, W Child, H R Marind, W Wood, H B J Wyndham, J D de Wend, R Budd, D Watson, B G Layard, W Bell, H J Day, J E Simmons, J D G Tullock, J B Sharpe, H Russell, J Kensall, R M Sutherland, W H Kenny, E J Vaughan, R Saunders, C D Nison, J O Lewis, Hon R Rollo, J Butler, W O'Neil, A H Russell, A Herbert, W H H C Robertson, R Knox, F B Palmer, J A West, H C Powell, W K Sturt, S R Berdmore, G W Meehan, A Cameron, J Travers, T O W Ingram, J K Mackenzie, J H B Rose, A Donegal, H Grierson, H D Farhaw, G H Gordon, J W P Audain, Hon F J E Freke, G B C Crespiigny, E T Seward, R D Campbell, J C Stock, W Mauleverer, A G Vesey, J T Grant, W Garstin, C King, G H Marechaux, W F Harvey, H Fenwick, C W Sibley, J Bruce, F W Horne, M Andrews, E Hooper, F B Russell, T F R Chardron, E R Gregg, G Keane, E G Wynyard, W Ward, M Hall, T Bridge, A W Murray, A T Heyland, E W Scovell, C S E Gordon, H Jackson, S L Smith, G F S Call, H D Smart, F C A Stephenson, J P Mayers, H T Bowen, G E Skene, C W Thompson, C S Teale, C P Ibbetson, T M Byrne, J D Macdonald, T S Hawkins, H C C Somerset, A J Pack, J S Wood, F Carey, H J Savage, A Low, W L Stewart, H Briscoe, B W Gillman, A Pigott, A C Anderson, C Murray, E L Blosse, W F Young, J Nugent, W H H F Clarke, J Porter, H Crawley, W C Mollan, E R Priestley, G Maxwell, J E Robertson, A R Margary, F G Hamley, J Henderson, M S T Dennis, J Heatly, H D Neville, G Freud, C B Hague, Hon C D Plunkett, T M L Weguelin, J Power, J J Ball, H F Wakefield, His Serene Highness Prince of Saxe-Weimar.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed AIDES-DE-CAMP to the Queen, with the rank of COLONEL IN THE ARMY, from the 20th June, 1854:—Lieut-Cols H V Brooke, G G T C Napier, E Lazard, H T Tucker. Honorary Aide-de-Camp.—Sir H M Lawrence.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated the 20th June, 1854:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Lieut-General A Armstrong, H Evelyn, Hon W H Gardner, F Walker, J W Tobin.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—J Living, P Campbell, W G Power, A Macdonald, T J Forbes, T Paterson.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Colonels R Douglas, P M Wallace, R Jones, J E Jones, J Michell, E C Whinneys, T Hutchesson, T Dyneley, G Cobbe, A C Mercer, Sir W M G Colebrooke, W Cator, J Chester, A Maclellan, C Gilmour, S Kirby, J W Kettlewell, G C Collin, J S Bastard, D Grant, H A Scott, W Wyke, H C Russel.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—J Gray, J Foy, Hon W Arbuthnot, H Blackey, W H S Blair, G J Benson, Lieut-Col R F Romer, R C Milesworth, J Gordon, J H Wood, G Durnford, R B Rawnsley, R Hardinge, J Hanwell, R Andrews, W E Lock, P Sandlands, B Willis, B H Vaughan, A R Buckle, T F Strangways, J H Freer, A W Hope, J L Smith, J Eyre, C Otway, W C Anderson, R Palmer, R S Armstrong, G T Rowland, A R Harrison, H R Wright, W H Bent, R Clarke.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—W H Askwith, H S Rowan, C Dickson, Hon R C H Spencer.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—F Dunlop, F Dick, A Tylee, C J Dalton, D E Wood, H M Tuft, E Mardley-Wilson, J W Fitzsimon, G H Kennedy, G Sandham, C V Cockburn, J H Franklyn, G Gamble, R S Hamiton, E W Croton, S P Townend, P Edia, N E Harison, G J L Buchanan, W R Gill, H Aylmer, G C R Levinge, A G W Hamilton, A Irving, C Bingham, J N A Freese, F D Cleaveland.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Sir G Whitmore, F R Thackeray, J F Birch, G Nicolls, G Wright.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—G Cardew, E Fanshaw.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Sir J M F Smith, J Oldfield, M C Dixon, P D Ca der.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.—Lieut-Colonels R S Piper, M A Waters, P Cole, E Marion, J C Victor, C Grierson, L A Hall, P Yule, W M Goss, D Bolton, F W Whitnay.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE ARMY.—Major J C Burmester.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—Captains W E D Broughton, R J Nelson, G Burgmann, J Chaytor, Sir W T Denison, J Williams, E W Durnford, E T Lloyd, H James, T R Mould, G Wynne, W C Stacs, H D Barnes, E T Ford, W Yolland.

ROYAL MARINES.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated June 23:—

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Major-Generals E Nicolls, G Lewis, E Lawrence, G Jones, W H Connolly, G Beatty.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.—Colonel-Commandants C Menzies and W Ferguson.

TO BE COLONEL IN THE ARMY.—Lieut-Colonel D Campbell.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE ARMY.—Major W B Langford.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—E Rea, A Anderson, R Wright, J Fraser, T Holloway, J C G Courtis, P B Nolloth, F A Campbell.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FORCES.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank by Brevet, in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies as follows. The commissions to bear date 20th June, 1854:—

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—H S Osborne, Sir J L Caldwell, G Carpenter, Sir D Leighton, J Welsh, Sir J Russell, M White, R Podmore, Sir J Huston, J Greenstreet, G R Kemp, J Munro, J A P Macgregor, Sir J Prendergast, Sir W Richards. A Duncan, H J Latier, J F Dyson, Sir J Doveton, A Fair, Sir J S Lushington, W C Fraser, W Gilbert.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.—J Henry, C R Skardon, S Swinhope, J Andrew, F Young, T M Douglas, W R C Bostley, C Herbert, G P Wymer, W Pattle, T Fiddes, J Perry, H Ross, J Anderson, J Ketchen, A Robert, J Morgan, C A G Wallington, T Oliver, M E Bagnold, D G Scott, H Hall, J G Griffith, S Shaw, F L Dove, C B James, J H Dunsterville, M C Paul, C Payne, J P James, S J Cheape, J Low, J Harris, J Tulloch, R Powley, Sir H M Wheeler, G E Gowen, P Montgomerie, J Stuart, C Evans, W H Hewitt, J Home, G W A Lloyd, A Tu loch, A B Dyce, J W Cleveland, R Blackall, D Capon, W D Robertson, D Sim.

TO BE COLONELS.—Lieut-Colonels R Budd, G Hicks, H F Caley, H Dick, W Mactier, J Nash, J Alexander, J T Lane, G Hutton, A Spens, R Stewart, E Pettingal, H Hancock, H J Wood, E Huthwaite, I C Coffin, G C Whitlock, F G Lister, D Downing, P Thomson, T M Cameron, A Goldie, W H Wake, T M' Sherry, W N T Snee, T C Parr, F H Sandy, H Stibald, H Prior, N Johnson, J Moule, L S Lister, D Birrell, T P Whetstone, I H Handcombe, F Brind, R J Birch, G C Campbell, P Innes, J T Boileau, A W Lawrence, W J Thomson, Sir H M Lawrence, J F Bradford, H M Graves, C Grant, G S Lawrence, A Jack, A S Logan, Aeneas Shi-reef, E Messiter, W Bremner, S Corbett, H Macan.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—Majors T Seaton, H P Burn, H R Mainwaring, A G F J Young, H Fawcett, H C Van Straubenzee, H C Cobbe, A M Tullock, Hon J St V Saumarez, W G Gold, Hon R Bruce, A C V N Poole, E W F Walker, Sir C J J Hamilton, T A Drought, T H Franks, C Stuart, Hon A A Spencer, C Ashmore, A Montresor, H K Bloomfield, J Lawrence, S J Holman, C Franklin, G C Mundy, F H C Seymour, H W H Hartley, W A McEvilly, L D Williams, R B Wood, C E Gold, C A Lewis, W Campbell, W Parly, G Congreve, J T Hall, J Longfield, C W M Balders, F W Hamilton, W Denny, C H Doyle, F Horn, J F G Campbell, H F Bonham, Lord F Paulet, M Power, J R Smyth, W J D'Urbain, Hon J French, T O'Brien, J Crofton, J Grattan, Hon J Linday, Hon G A F Liddell, W Sullivan, H Cartwright, G V Creagh, J H Bainbridge, A A T Conyngham, H Penrose, S V W Ricketts, W J King, Hon N H C Massey, J J Hollis, J H Newson, W A Le Mesurier, J Swinburn, K Kelly, G Stuart, T Kelly, R E Burrowes, T Goster, T G Harriott, J K Ross, E B Brooke, G W Kepple, J Fitzmaurice, J Campbell, J C Young, F Hope, L A Durnig, J S Smith, H A O'Neill, Hon W N H II, H Clinton, F C Irwin, R Parker, J Brown, C Trodger, A T Hemphill, Lord G A F Paget, B Taylor, C A Windham.

TO BE MAJORS.—G G MacDonnell, W R Strange, H W Wood, C Mackenzie, R Taylor, J Grimes, F B Lys, W B McCally, C T Hill, G R Edwardes, H A Thompson, J Stewart, H Nott, W H Welch, C Gordon, T P. Wash, G B B Grouse, A B Kerr, F Kynett, J E Hughes, J Macdougall, J W G Kenny, J Campbell, T L Place, J A Church, D Hodson, G Carr, H Y Pope, G W Stokes, W Lam, G Cecil, E R Smith, J S G Riley, C G G Munro, W Salmon, J B Ramsay, P Shortreed, J Butler, T Eyre, H Mackenzie, A Balderston, W Edwards, G Gordon, F Raleigh, C Wollaston, W Lydiard, C B Reddie, W Linsday, G W Williams, G F Whitelocke, A Thomas, J K Spence, J Gordon, F Westbrooke, W F Curtis, J H Mayow, J C Scott, T F B, Beaton, W H Lomer, H S Grimes, C B II Jurt, J Anderson, L MacQueen, R S Ewart, W Hore, G E Herbert, T Stock, G M Hill, G Scott, E Brice, J H Bell, W I Birdwood, G Rowlandson, J Whiteford.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
June 16	29.721	65.0	52.3	55.6	— 3.8	.970	E.	0.14
" 17	29.645	68.0	53.0	58.3	— 1.2	.720	S.W.	0.00
" 18	29.699	70.5	44.0	57.3	— 2.4	.715	S.W.	0.00
" 19	29.585	66.2	47.8	56.2	— 3.7	.676	S.	0.



RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

After paying for these items, not much can remain for the individual's benefit out of £5 5s. 6d. There are other small sums allowed by Government to officers of various departments on passing a recruit, but they in no way affect the soldier.

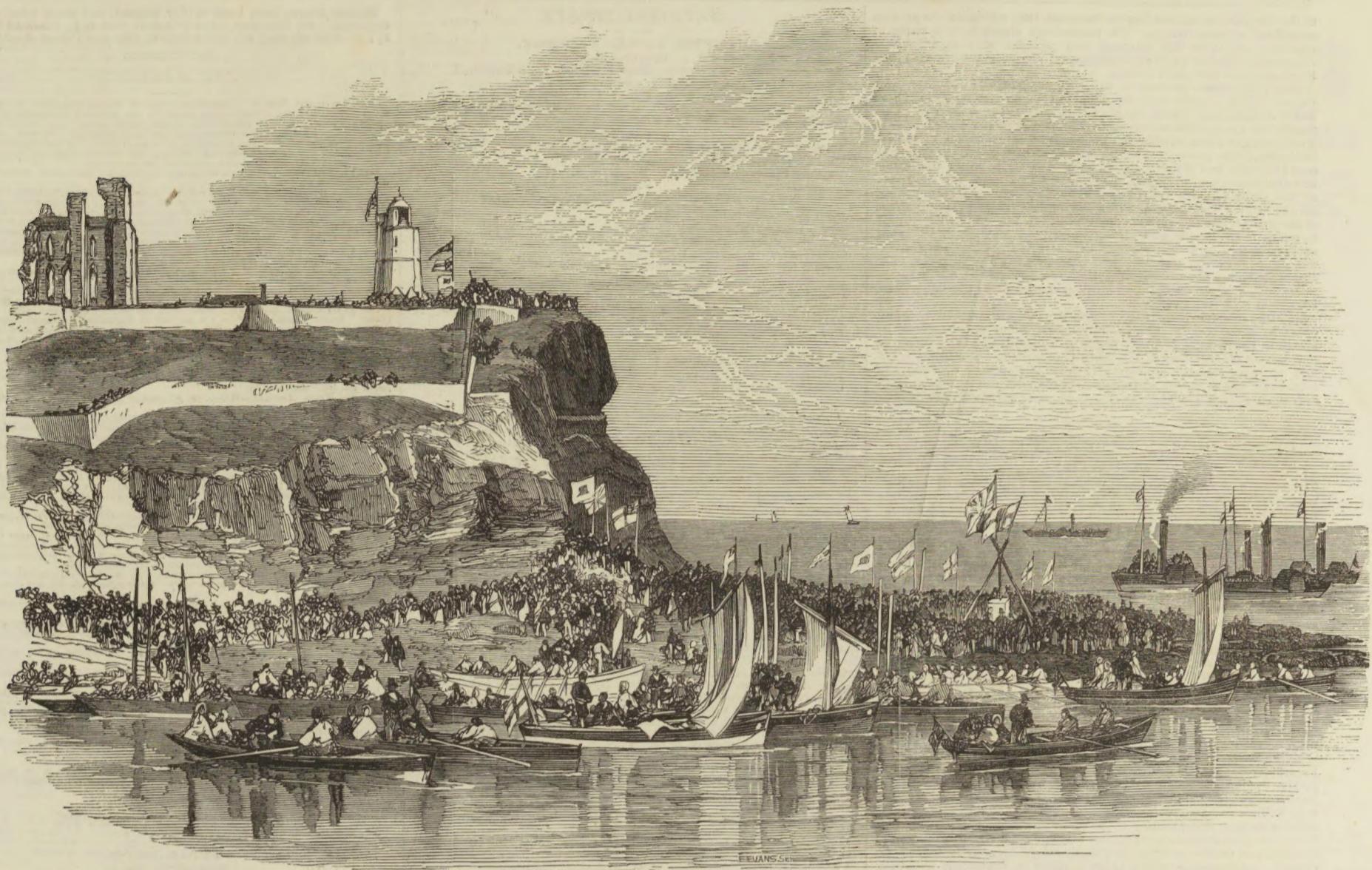
In the infantry, the bounty is thus apportioned:—On attestation,

2s. 6d.; on intermediate approval, 7s. 6d.; on final approval, and to provide himself with a kit, 28 10s.: total, £4. Like the cavalry recruit, the whole of his miscaled bounty is expended on his necessaries, exclusive of the half-crown and 7s. 6d. paid to him as already shown. Continuance of so penurious an arrangement will never lead men to enter

the service during the war. Raise the infantry bounty to £5, and the cavalry in proportion. When passed, let the inspecting field-officer pay the money into the recruit's hand. Furnish him with a kit free of expense on joining his regiment or dépôt, and the difficulty at present experienced in raising soldiers will cease to exist.



INSPECTION OF THE ESSEX MILITIA (GARRISON) AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONES OF THE NEW PIERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

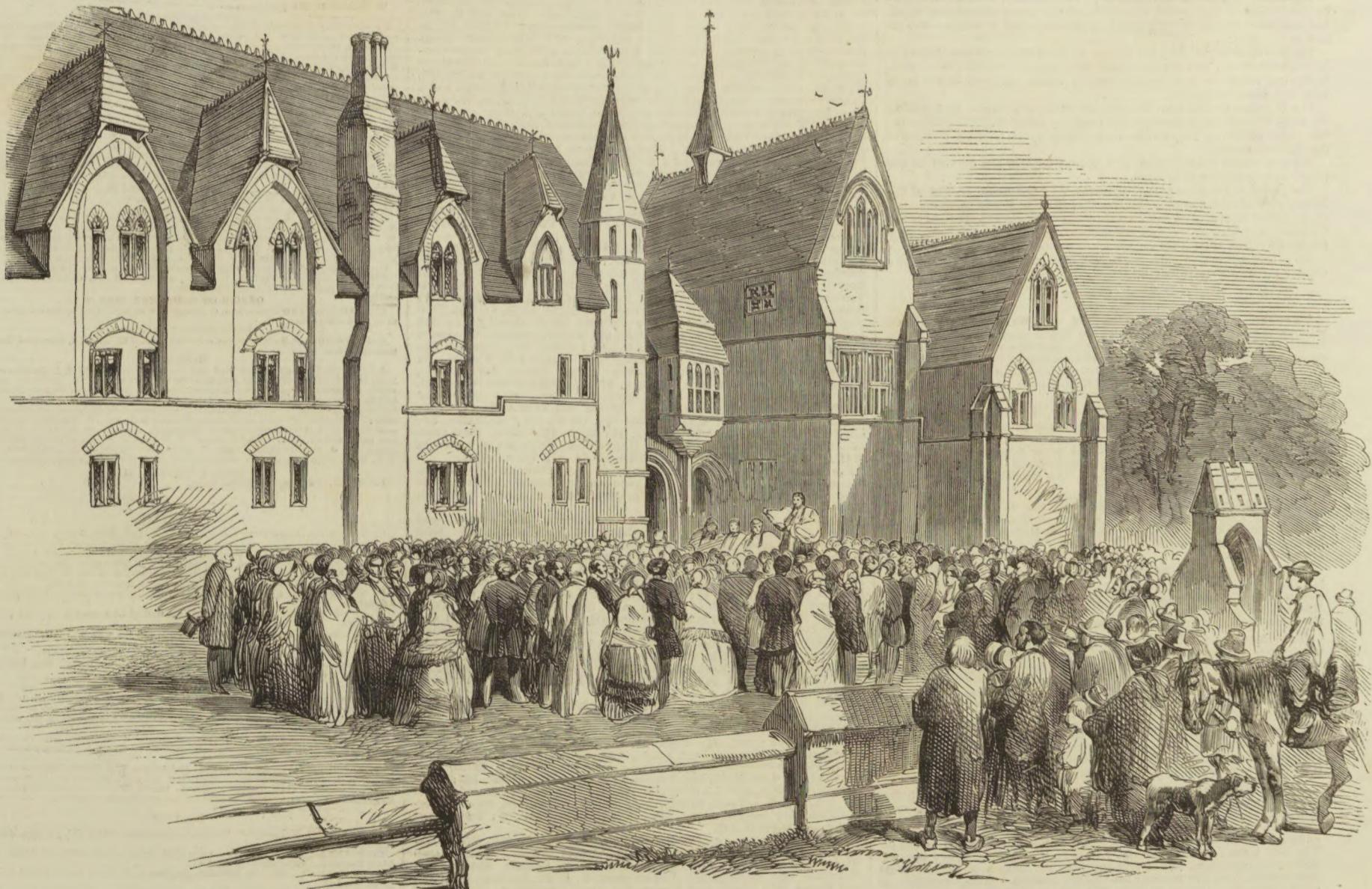
LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE TYNE PIERS.

The important ceremony of laying the foundation-stones of the Piers at the mouth of the Tyne took place on Thursday, in presence of the River Tyne Commissioners, the members of the Corporation of Newcastle, the Mayor and Corporation of North and South Shields, many of the clergy and influential gentlemen of all the towns on the borders of the Tyne, and a large concourse of spectators. The amount of property destroyed and the number of lives lost within the proposed area is unequalled in any harbour in the kingdom, and the inhabitants of the Tyne will not soon forget the awful spectacle which ushered in the year 1854, when upwards of twenty vessels were stranded at the very entrance of the port, occasioning grievous loss of property, and many a mourning and desolate hearth.

In both the towns at the mouth of the Tyne the day was observed as a general holiday; and in Newcastle, though no holiday was kept, yet there also it was observed as a day of rejoicing; and the River Com-

missioners, the Masters and Brethren of the Trinity House, the Corporation, the Vicar of Newcastle, the Rector of Gateshead, &c., proceeded, at ten in the forenoon, with a number of the inhabitants, in the city barges, steamers, &c., to take part in the proceedings. About twelve o'clock the marine cortège landed at the South Shields Ferry, where they were joined by Matthew Poppelwell, Esq., the Mayor of Tynemouth, and received by the Deputy-Mayor of South Shields with a short and appropriate address of welcome; to which Mr. Cowen, on the part of the Commissioners, appropriately responded. The address and the response were both received with loud and repeated cheering; and after the procession was marshalled, and with the bands playing national airs, the gentlemen proceeded down King-street, towards the place of their destination. The Corporations of South and North Shields, the Clergy of the borough, and great numbers of the principal inhabitants, took part in the ceremony. Bodies of seamen and pilots also attended with flags; and along the line of march the windows were thronged with ladies, who welcomed the procession by the waving of handkerchiefs.

Arrived at the place for the ceremony, everything under the able direction of Mr. Brooks, and his intelligent lieutenant, Mr. Gibson, was found to be in preparation, and, an active body of police having cleared a space, the procession formed a circle round the stone, with the principal actors on the occasion in the centre. The foundation-stone of the Pier lies considerably below high-water mark, and of course it was necessary that the time of the ceremony should be when the tide was out. A breast-work of stone was thrown upon the line of the intended pier, and at the termination shears were erected, to the ropes of which was suspended the foundation-stone. On the stone being placed, the Chairman of the Commissioners adjusted it with a plumb-line and struck it with a mallet. As soon as the proceeding was over, the Rev. S. B. Brasher, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, offered up an appropriate prayer—a part of the ceremony which was conducted with great reverence, and joined in by all the persons around with becoming respect and feeling. The foundation was then declared to be laid, and the bands played the National Anthem, amidst loud and continued applause. The Chairman



OPENING OF THE NEW THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, AT CUDDESDEN.—THE ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the Commissioners, standing on the stone, then addressed the persons assembled at some length. The proceedings closed with a round of cheering; and after the company had partaken of wine, which was plenteously supplied by the commissioners, the procession formed and marched to the ferry-boat landing.

Here they crossed the river in the ferry, barges, and steamers, and experienced a hearty welcome from the Mayor and Corporation of North Shields, who headed the procession from the New Quay to Tynemouth, the Commissioners coming next, followed by the Corporations of Newcastle and South Shields, and accompanied by thousands of the inhabitants. The procession, having with some difficulty made their way over the rocks and slippery stones, formed in circle round the stone, and the inscription having in like manner been read, the Chairman of the Commissioners (as at South Shields) was presented by Mr. Brooks with a silver trowel, which he adroitly traced over the surface of the mortar, and the stone was swung on to its bed, and its adjustment effected by the Chairman with plummet and line; after which he tapped on the stone with a mimic oaken hammer, and declared the foundation duly laid. The ceremony took place about half-past three. The Rev. Christopher Reed, Vicar of Tynemouth, then offered up an appropriate prayer, which (as at South Shields) was joined by the assemblage, with great reverence and respect.

The inaugural proceedings of the day were appropriately terminated by a banquet in the Assembly-rooms, North Shields, given, by Matthew Popplewell, Esq., the Mayor of Tynemouth, and to which he had invited the members of the River Commission, the principal members of the civic and commercial bodies of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, and of North and South Shields, with the leading inhabitants of each place, and the neighbourhood, more particularly of Shields.

OPENING OF THE CUDDESDEN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The opening of this Institution took place, on Thursday week, with an impressive ceremony, which is fully reported in the *Oxford Chronicle*. It will be remembered by our readers that the chief corner stone of the new building was laid in April, 1833, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and during the comparatively short period which has intervened, a handsome building has been erected, to be devoted to the purpose of supplying a want which is greatly felt in the Established Church. The Institution was opened at Whitsuntide for the reception of students, members of the Universities who have passed their final examination, and to students of King's College who have passed the two years' course there, or to graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, holding the Divinity testimonium.

The new College has been erected from designs furnished by Mr. Street, architect, of Oxford. It is situated just opposite the Episcopal Palace, and contains rooms for twenty-one students, a dining hall, common room, oratory, and rooms for a vice-principal. The style is Middle Pointed. The roofs are of very different heights, and the upper story is lighted with large dormer windows, with hipped gables on the side of the principal roof. An octagonal staircase turret, with pyramidal caping, makes a conspicuous and very ornamental feature on the exterior.

At the ceremony, on Thursday week, no less than eight prelates of the Establishment and two hundred and fifty of the clergy congregated together. There was also a large attendance of lay members of the Church from the surrounding district. A choir of about 100 voices, selected from Culham and Oxford, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, added greatly to the solemnity of the ceremonial.

The ceremonial commenced about two o'clock at the parish church; the Bishop of Oxford, attended by the other dignitaries and clergy of the Church, and preceded by the choir, walking in procession from the Palace. The Rev. G. W. Huntingford chanted the sublime Liturgy of the Church, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Geyg and the choir; after which the Lord Bishop of New Zealand preached an elegant sermon, selecting his text from *Isaiah* ix. 22 verse, "The little one shall become a thousand."

The service at the church being concluded, the procession re-formed and advanced to the Collegiate buildings. Having reached the ground in front of the College, the clergy and choir being arranged on either side in places appropriated to them, the special service of the day commenced. The appearance of the assembled multitude in front of the College at this moment was most interesting and imposing. Amongst the company present were the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Natal, the Bishop of New Zealand, Sir George Grey, the Dean of Peterborough, Archdeacon Barker, Archdeacon Clerke, the Warden of All Souls', the Warden of Radley, the Master of Balliol, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, Prebendary of St. Paul's; the Rev. A. R. Astfield, Principal of Calhem Training School, &c. The service being concluded.

The Bishop of Oxford addressed the assemblage at considerable length upon the objects and prospects of the Institution.

The Bishop of London then addressed the meeting; and was followed by the Bishop of Chichester, who spoke of the great advantages which had resulted from the establishment in Chichester of a similar institution to the present.

The Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Worcester, and the Bishop of Natal, next spoke; and the Bishop of New Zealand referred to an establishment which he had founded in his infant diocese, 15,000 miles from any University at all.

The Bishop of Oxford then brought the services to a close, by thanking the choir for their attendance. His Lordship pronounced the Benediction in his peculiarly impressive manner, and the interesting services of the day terminated.

We understand the collection at the conclusion of the service at the parish church amounted to £400.

The period of the proceedings represented by the Artist is that of the Bishop of Oxford addressing the assembly from a raised platform; the clergy being drawn up in two lines from the outer gate to the door of the College. The Bishops were on the Bishop of Oxford's right hand, in a semicircle. The several Bishops in turn spoke from the platform.

There was a crowd of laity, ladies and gentlemen, outside the clergy; outside the wall were rustics, &c.

OPENING PUBLIC LIBRARIES ON SUNDAYS.—At the last meeting of the Oxford Town-council, the Mayor read a memorial, which he had received from the parishioners of St. Martin's, assembled in vestry on Holy Thursday, protesting against the opening of the Public Reading Room on Sundays. A discussion ensued, extending over several hours, and ultimately a resolution, "that the memorial is mischievous and uncalculated for," was carried by 12 votes to 11.

TRUBERY-HOUSE SCHOOL, WOODFORD, ESSEX.—On the 14th inst. the annual examination of the pupils of the above school took place, before a numerous attendance of the parents and friends of the establishment. The Trubeyan silver medals and other prizes were then distributed; after which, a large and handsomely-bound Bible was presented by the pupils to the Principal, Mr. Todd, as a testimonial of their affectionate regard and esteem.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN has given the valuable Rectory of Warrington, Lancashire, vacant by the preferment of the Hon. and Rev. H. Powys to the See of Sodor and Man, to the Rev. Wm. Quckett, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Watney-street, Saint George's-in-the-East, London.

VISIT OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL TO OXFORD.—On Saturday last the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Oporto, and suite, paid a visit to Oxford. After their arrival, his Majesty was accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Welle-ley to the Taylor Buildings, and inspected the fine collection of Raphael and Michael Angelo etchings.

TESTIMONIAL TO MESSRS. JOHN AND ROBERT WHITE.—The inhabitants of Cowes and the Isle of Wight, have just presented to the shipbuilders, Messrs. J. and R. White, a splendid portrait of their father, Mr. Thomas White; also two silver claret jugs—the result of a public subscription. The portrait is life size, and was painted by Evans. The plate was manufactured by French, of London.

THE NEW DEAN OF WINDSOR.—The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Welle-ley, who has been appointed to the deansery of Windsor, is a son of the first Baron Cowley—who was our Ambassador at Paris, Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, and who filled other diplomatic situations—and brother of the present peer.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—During the past week the following metropolitan trades have held public meetings, and passed resolutions, unanimously affirming the importance of exhibiting the productions at Paris next year, and expressive of their intentions to make the exhibition of British industry as complete as possible on that occasion:—The silk trade; the goldsmiths, jewellers, and silversmiths; the upholsterers, decorators, and paper-stainers; the makers of philosophical instruments, and the musical instrument makers. Public meetings of other trades are in course of being held daily at Marlborough House.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Stand Plate.—Banstead, 1; Cranbourne, 2; Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Cock Pheasant, 1; Allington, 2; Claremont Stakes.—Titormus, 1; Bessie, 2; Corinthian Stakes.—Speed the Plough, 1; Gossip, 2.

The Innkeepers' Plate was won in four heats, by Mr. Patteson's Merry Peal, beating Herbert and New Brighton.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Master Adam, 1; Jessamine, 2; Queen's Plate.—Excels, 1; Crosslanes, 2.

Railway Plate.—Humboldt, 1; Eccleston, 2.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Monimia, 1; Sheriff, 2; Northumberland Plate.—Grapeshot, 1; Kingston, 2; Sixteen ran.

Free Handicap.—Nelly Hill, 1; Horatio, 2.

Her Majesty's Plate.—The Skinner, 1; Captain Cornish, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Ellerdale Fly, 1; Lord Alfred, 2; Northumberland Plate.—Grapeshot, 1; Kingston, 2; Sixteen ran.

Free Handicap.—Nelly Hill, 1; Horatio, 2.

Her Majesty's Plate.—The Skinner, 1; Captain Cornish, 2.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Bourgeois, 1; Eva, 2.

Lottery Stakes.—Jetty Treliz, 1; Bilingham, 2.

Gold Cup.—Kingston, 1; Goldfinch, 2; Goorkah, 3.

CRICKET.—One of the best matches of the season was played at Lord's, on Monday and Tuesday—the M. C. and G. against the County of Sussex. The Marylebone Club obtained 77 runs in their first innings, and 134 in their second; Sussex, 152 runs in their first, and 69 in their second—thus winning by four wickets.—The First and Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards played a match at the Oval, on Monday, when the first battalion won by ten wickets.

RACES TO COME.—On Monday, and following days, the Carlisle take lace; the Beverley, Hull and East Riding, on Wednesday and Thursday; the Bibury, also on Monday; Stockbridge, on Tuesday; Ludlow, on Friday and Saturday; and on Friday, the Winchester meeting takes place.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The arrival of news from the East to the effect that the Russian troops have received orders to re-cross the Pruth, added to their severe losses before Silistria, and the firm attitude which Austria is now assuming, have had great influence upon the market for the Funded Debt. An advance in prices equal to *three per cent* has taken place, and there appears to be every prospect of even a greater improvement in them. The great scarcity of money stock, and the large importations of bullion from various quarters, have, no doubt, given strong support to the market; whilst the second issue of £2,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, at 97 15*lb*, or terms which pay exactly four per cent, has put at rest, at least for the present, all speculative rumours that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to come into the Consol-market for a fresh loan. The first instalment upon the £2,000,000 has been paid; the second will become due on the 5th of July; the third on the 22nd of August, and the fourth on the 10th of October. It has been agreed that no further issue of these bonds will take place within the next ten weeks.

The movements in bullion have been considerable. Within the last ten days a sum equal to £1,500,000 has come in, and we learn that upwards of £2,000,000 is still on passage from Australia. The shipments in the period just alluded to have been under £700,000, at least £500,000 of which has gone to India. The drain on Continental account having ceased, an increase in the stock in the Bank of England may be safely calculated upon.

Nearly the whole of the Joint-stock Banks have now been admitted to the privileges of the Clearing-house. This is an important step; and our surprise is that the private banks should have so long opposed their entrance into the building, because it is clear that business has now become much more simplified and easy by an exchange of cheques. The late import of silver has been disposed of at 5s. 1*lb*. per ounce, being a rise of 4*lb*. per ounce compared with the previous sale.

The Consol-market on Monday was very active, and prices advanced 2*lb* per cent. Great complaints were made of a scarcity of stock. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 92*lb* to 93*lb*; Consols for opening, 92*lb* to 93*lb*; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92*lb* to 93*lb*. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4*lb* to 10*lb*; India Bonds, 3*lb* prem.; Exchequer Bills, par. to 3*lb* prem.; Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), 4*lb* prem. On Tuesday prices were tolerably firm, but the business was not to say extensive. Bank Stock sold at 20*lb* to 20*lb*. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 93*lb*; Consols for Account, 92*lb* to 93*lb*; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92*lb* to 93*lb*; Consols for Account, 93*lb* to 93*lb*; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93*lb* to 93*lb*. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4*lb*. India Bonds were quoted at 2*lb*. dis.; Exchequer Bills 1*lb*. to 2*lb*. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), 4*lb* prem. Prices showed a tendency to improve on Wednesday, and the Three per Cents Reduced went from 92*lb* to 93*lb*; Consols for Account, 93*lb* to 93*lb*; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93*lb* to 93*lb*. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4*lb*. India Bonds were quoted at 2*lb*. dis.; Exchequer Bills 1*lb*. to 2*lb*. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), 4*lb* prem. There was considerable animation in the Consol-market, on Thursday, and prices steadily improved. The Three per Cents, for the opening, realised 93*lb* to 94*lb*; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93*lb* to 94*lb*; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93*lb* to 94*lb*. India Bonds were par. Exchequer Bills were tolerably firm, at 2*lb*. dis. to 2*lb*. pm. Towards the close of the day stock was unusually scarce.

For all Foreign Bonds the market has been active, and a considerable business has been done at improved quotations. Ecuador Bonds have marked 4*lb*; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 1*lb*; Mexican Three per Cents, 2*lb*; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 6*lb*; Ditto Threes per Cents, 5*lb*; Sardinian Five per Cents, 8*lb* ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 4*lb*; Ditto New Deferred, 1*lb*; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 9*lb*; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 6*lb*; Ditto Four per Cents, 9*lb*; Brazilian Five per Cents, 2*lb*; Chilean Three per Cents, 7*lb*; Danish Five per Cents, 1*lb*; Russian Five per Cents, 9*lb*; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 8*lb*.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been in good request, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Australian Agricultural have marked 4*lb*; Australasian Pacific Mail, 1*lb*; Canada, Six per cent Bonds, 11*lb*; Crystal Palace, 5*lb*; Ditto, New B Shares, 4*lb*; Electric Telegraph, 1*lb*; London Dock, 10*lb*; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5*lb*; South Australian Land, 4*lb*; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1*lb*; Van Diemen's Land, 1*lb*; Canal Shares have changed hands steadily. Ashton and Oldham, 1*lb*; Coventry, 2*lb*; Derby, 6*lb*; Grand Junction, 5*lb*; Grand Surrey, 5*lb*; Loughborough, 5*lb*; Neath, 1*lb*; Oxford, 11*lb*; Regent's, 1*lb*; Stafford and Worcester, 4*lb*; Stourbridge, 2*lb*; Severn and Wye, 2*lb*. In Waterworks Shares very little has been doing. Grand Junction, 7*lb*; Ditto, 1*lb*; Kent, 8*lb*; Lambeth, 9*lb*; Southwark and Vauxhall, 8*lb*; West Middlesex, 1*lb*; Ditto, New, 1*lb*. Insurance Companies' Shares have realised very full prices. Albion, 9*lb*; City of London, 2*lb*; County, 12*lb*; European, 1*lb*; General, 4*lb*; Globe, 1*lb*; Guardian, 5*lb*; Land Life, 5*lb*; London, 28*lb*; Pelican, 4*lb*; Rock, 7*lb*; Royal Exchange, 2*lb*; Sun Fire, 2*lb*; Ditto, Life, 5*lb*; Hungerford Bridge Shares have sold at 2*lb*; Waterloo, 5*lb*; Ditto, Old Annuities of £2*lb*; Vauxhall, 2*lb*.

For Railway Shares the Market has ruled very active, on higher terms. We may observe, however, that the purchases on account of the public have not been large. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5*lb*; Bristol and Exeter, 8*lb*; Caledonian, 6*lb*; East Anglian, 18*lb*; Eastern Counties, 13*lb*; East Lancashire, 6*lb*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 6*lb*; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 2*lb*; Great Northern, 8*lb*; Great Western, 8*lb*; Lancaster and Carlisle Thirds, 12*lb*; Ditto New, 14*lb*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5*lb*; Leeds Northern, 15*lb*; London and Blackwall, 8*lb*; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11*lb*; London and Brighton, 16*lb*; London and North-Western, 10*lb*; Ditto Eighths, 1*lb*; London and South-Western, 8*lb*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21*lb*; Midland, 6*lb*; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 12*lb*; North British, 35*lb*; North Staffordshire, 14*lb*; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33*lb*; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 13*lb*; Shropshire Union, 3*lb*; South-Eastern, 6*lb*; South Wales, 35*lb*; Vale of Neath, 19*lb*; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 7*lb*; Ditto, Extension, 12*lb*; York and North Midland, 5*lb*.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, Preference, 23*lb*; Midland Bradford, 9*lb*; Wear Valley, 30*lb*.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 9*lb*; Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-half per cent, 17*lb*; Great Northern, Five per cent, 11*lb*; Ditto, Redemptions at Ten per Cent prem., 10*lb*; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per cent, 10*lb*; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per cent, 9*lb*; Ditto, Four per cent, 9*lb*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per cent Stock, 13*lb*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26*lb*; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per cent, 12*lb*; North British, 10*lb*; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33*lb*; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 13*lb*; Shropshire Union, 3*lb*; South-Eastern, 6*lb*; Ditto, Railway, 3*lb*.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6*lb*; East Indian, 22*lb*; Ditto, Extension, 1*lb*; Great Indian Peninsula, 13*lb*; Grand Trunk of Canada Certificate of Debentures, 2*lb*; Great Western of Canada Shares, 19*lb*; Hamilton and Toronto, 2*lb*; Luxembourg, 6*lb*; Ditto, Railway, 3*lb*; Paris and Lyons, 28*lb*; Rouen and Havre, 2*lb*; Royal Swedish, 3*lb*; Sambre and Meuse, 9*lb*.

DEATHS.—At the 15th inst., at the Rectory, Great Stanmore, Lady Ellen Gordon, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Upper Bedford-place, the wife of Mr. Charles Franklin, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at the Rectory, the wife of J. Whitman, Esq. M.P., of a daughter

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY (BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES KEAN) and under approval Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, THE COURIER of LYONS; Tuesday and Thursday, FAUST and MARGUERITE; with other Entertainments. The New Ballet Every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE every night, after which, on Monday, "The Young King" and the "Turkopolis" etc., Tuesday "A Cure for Love," Wednesday and Thursday, for the last times, Mr. Buckstone's "Voyage."

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 3rd, for the Benefit of Mr. BUCKSTONE, 36th night of the KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE. After which (first time) a New Farce, AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS! Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. L. S. Buckingham, with other entertainments. Tickets and places at 18, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, and at the Box-office.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA BOXES and STALLS in the best situations, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9 New Bond-street, opposite the Clarence Hotel. Opera Pit Tickets and Private Boxes at all the Theatres.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION and HISTORICAL GALLERY, established in Paris in 1780, in England in 1802, consisting of Napoleon, Robespierre, and celebrated Personages, in appropriate Costumes. Open from 11 till 10 at night. Bazaar, Baker-street.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—SEBASTOPOL, with all its Fortifications, is now added to the DIORAMA of the DANUBE and BLACK SEA. Daily at Three and Eight—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s.

CONSTANTINOPLE and the WAR.—The LECTURE illustrating the MOVING DIORAMA at the EGYPTIAN HALL, is delivered on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, by Mr. STOCQUELER; and on the other days by Mr. C. KENNEY. Daily, at half-past Two and Eight. Admission, 1s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three—Stalls, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL. From Nine till dusk. Admission 1s. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—Their TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, PALL-MALL. From Nine till dusk. Admission 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GALLERY of GERMAN PAINTINGS.—The SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Works of Modern German Masters is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine a.m. till Dusk. Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 169, New Bond-street, next door to the Clarence.

WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY, 30th JUNE.—The EXHIBITION of the WORKS of the STUDENTS of the SCHOOLS of ART both Local and Metropolitan, now OPEN DAILY, at Gore-House, Kensington, will close on the 30th June. Admission Free.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.—The Solo Pieces played by the distinguished Pianist, at her Concert, on Wednesday evening were—MAYER'S ETUDE, Op. 61, LA FON TAIN, price 3s. 6d.; CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE, in F minor, 3s. 6d.; and KULLAK'S FANTAISIE ETUDE, PERLES D'ECUME, 4s.; in which she was honoured by a double encore and recall.—London: copyrights. Published only by WESSEL and Co., 229, Regent-street.

MADAME CORNET'S MATINEE MUSICAL CALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on FRIDAY next, JUNE 30th, on which occasion she will be assisted by Madame Caradori, Fratinielle Holm, Hermann, Fanny and Adele Corinet, and Van Noorden (pupils of Madame Cornet), Herren Reichenbäck, Formis, Hubert Formis, and Sig. Castelli, Violin, Herr Ernst, Conductor. Mr. Grattan, Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. At all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Madame Cornet, Green Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

MUSICAL UNION.—Director's Matinée, TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, WILLIS'S ROOMS. Doors open at half-past Two; Concert to begin at Three. Quartet, "God preserve the Emperor" (Haydn); Sept., D Minor, Op. 75, Pianoforte, &c. (Hummel); Solo, Violin, H. Vieuxtemps; Nocturne, D Flat (Döbler); Master Arthur Napoleon: Sept., E Flat, Op. 20, Tema and Finale (Beethoven); Solos, Pianoforte to Vocalise; M. Jules Lefort; Executants: Vieuxtemps, Griffi, Hill, Van Geidorf, Howell, Remusat, Barret, Lazarus, Baumann, Harper, and Charles Hall (his last performance this season).

Extra Seats will be provided; and members are requested to procure tickets for visitors, at Cramer and Co.'s, Oliver's, and Chappell's, to facilitate the entrée. Free admissions are suspended. J. ELLA.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a pair of GIANT ANTEATERS, an adult pair of INDIAN LIONS, and a pair of LEOPARDS have been added to the collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform (by permission of Colonel Hall) every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.—OPEN DAILY, with one continued round of varied and attractive Amusements, Grand Equestrian Feats by the French and American Company, Splendid Ballet, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Desrals's Trope of Dogs and Monkeys, Bosio's Band. On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Grand BALLOON ASCENT; and Second Descent of M. Leter in his newly-invented FLYING MACHINE, which was so successfully accomplished on Tuesday last.

ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Programme for the ensuing Weeks.—Frictional Electricity—Mr. W. R. Birt, Monday, 2; Tuesday, 3; Wednesday, 7; 45. Voltmeter—Mr. S. Preston, Tuesday and Friday, 7; 45. Experimental Chemistry—Mr. G. F. Ansall, Monday, 2; 15; Wednesday, 2; Friday, 3; 15; Saturday, 2. Experimental Steam-engine—Mr. Parson, Thursday, 3; 15. Musical Illustrations—Mr. R. Reed, Thursday, 2. Musical Illustrations by Mr. A. West, Monday, 7; 45; Wednesday, 3; 15; Thursday, 7; 45; Saturday, 2. Explanation of Machinery and Manufactures, by Mr. C. Hickman, daily at 1 and 8; 45. PAINTING and DRAWING—Mr. R. P. Wright. ENGLISH and JUNIOR MATHEMATICS—Mr. Samuel Petherill, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. William Singston. MUSIC—Mr. William Cornwall. For further information, see prospectus, to be had of the Principal of the Second Session of 1854 commences on the 27th of July.

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BRIGHTON ESTATE, EAST SUSSEX.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—THE ALLOTMENT of the valuable Round Hill Park Estate (second portion), will take place at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th JULY, between Eleven and Four o'clock. There are Seventy-four Plots to be Allocated, of which one is a £100 Lot, one £100 ditto, one £75, fifty-eight £50 lots, and thirteen £37 10s. ditto. The present picture-squar portion is situated on the Ditchling-road, and is admirably adapted for villa residences, commanding splendid views of the Sea, the Town, the Race-courses, the Downs, and surrounding country. Plans, price 6d., or 10d., sent by post, and prospectuses may be had of

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PATRONNESSES

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